# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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## NO GREAT GAINS.

### Home-Rulers' Expectations Not Being Realized.

### TORIES STILL STRONG.

### Disappointments for Gladstonians in London.

### MR. STANLEY WAS DEFEATED

### Thus Far the Liberals Have Made a Net Gain of Nine.

### HOPE FOR BETTER SUCCESS TODAY

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, July 5.—Mr. Gladstone is not yet out of the woods. The Home-Rulers made no progress in today's pollings. The losses offset the gains. London has failed to come up to the Gladstonian expectations. They won two seats in the metropolis today in twenty-three pollings, but they lost one. They dislodged Richard Chamberlain from West Islington and defeated Henry M. Stanley in North Lambeth. They lost West St. Pancras, where young Mr. Lawson was defeated by a majority of 40. Outside of London the Liberals lost Barrow-in-Furness, which they won at a bye-election in 1889; Stockton, where Sir Horace Davey, who was Solicitor-General of Gladstone's last administration, was beaten by a local Tory, Mr. Wrightson; West Wolverhampton, where Sir William Plowden was defeated by the workingmen on the eight-hour issue and a Tory was elected. Perth, in Scotland, was lost owing to dissensions. Two Liberals ran and the Unionist slipped in.

To counteract those losses the Liberals gained outside of London a seat in Bristol, where Theodore Fry has been ousted by Sir Charles Townsend; Great Yarmouth in Norfolk, where Mr. Moorsman, a leading Liberal lawyer, gains a seat from a local Tory; Newcastle-Under-Lynne, and Whitehaven in Cumberland.

Thus there were 6 gains and 6 losses today. The net gain of the Liberals thus far, therefore, is 9—making 18 in a division.

Liverpool and Bristol were the only considerable towns outside London that polled today. The Tories held their own in Liverpool, but lost in Bristol. Tomorrow the polling will come off in Portsmouth, Plymouth, Southampton, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Glasgow, Hull, Manchester, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Liberals expect better luck in these places than they had today. London is a sore disappointment to them. Gladstone may have to rely on the rural voters for his majority, if he is to have one.

The returns in the elections up to 1:30 a. m. show that so far the Tories have 90 seats, the Liberals 60, the Liberal-Unionists 8, and the McCarthyites 1.

The election today resulted as follows:

Bedford—Samuel Whitbread (Liberal), majority, 115; majority in 1886, 23.

Warrington—R. Pierpont (Tory), majority, 585; majority in 1886, 501.

Westminster Division—Burdett Coutts (Tory), majority, 1,632; majority in 1885, 2,255.

Whitehaven—Mr. Little (Liberal), majority, 218. This is a Liberal gain. The Tories carried the District in 1886 by 105 majority.

Liverpool, Kirkdale Division—Sir George Baden Powell (Tory), majority, 957; majority in 1886, 912.

Stoke-on-Trent—G. Leveson Gower (Liberal), majority, 1,783; majority in 1886, 1,162.

Barrow-on-Furness—C. W. Crayzer (Tory), majority, 422. This is a Liberal loss. The Tories lost the district at a bye-election in 1889 by 132. It was carried by the Unionists in 1886 by 1,130.

Liverpool, Scotland Division—T. P. O'Connor (Anti-Parnellite), majority, 1,105; majority in 1886, 1,480.

Grantham—H. Y. Lopes (Tory), majority, 38; majority in 1886, 36.

Liverpool, East Toxteth—Baron Henry De Worms (Tory), majority, 1,507; unopposed in 1886.

Shrewsbury—H. D. Green (Tory), majority, 406; majority in 1886, 557.

Scarborough—Sir George Sitwell (Tory), majority, 171; Liberal loss; Liberal majority in 1886, 102.

Liverpool, Walton Division—J. H. Stock (Tory), majority, 1,214; majority in 1886, 1,191.

Hanley—W. W. Woodale (Liberal), 5,825; Liberal majority, 1,833; Liberal in 1886 no opposition.

Liverpool, West Derby Division—The Hon. W. H. Cross (Tory), majority, 1,182; majority in 1886, 1,360.

Halifax (two members), T. Shaw (Liberal), 6,581; J. Stansfeld (Liberal), 6,451; majority, 1,798; majority in 1886, 1,869.

London, Paddington, North Division—J. Aird (Tory); majority, 310; majority in 1886, 911.

Liverpool, Everton Division—J. A. Willox (Tory), majority, 1,789. Majority in 1885, 2,472.

St. Helens—H. Zeton Karr (Tory), majority 59. Majority in 1886, 217.

Liverpool, West Toxteth Division—R. P. Houston (Tory), majority 1,125, Majority in 1886, 7,983.

Liverpool, Exchange Division—R. Nevillo (Liberal), majority 66. Majority in 1886, 7.

Wolverhampton, West Division—Sir A. Hickman (Tory), 4,772; Sir W. C. Plowden (Liberal), 3,656. Tory majority, 1,116. This is another Liberal loss. Carried in 1886 by 112 Liberal majority.

Liverpool, Abercrombie Division—W. F. Lawrence (Tory); majority, 813. Majority 1886, 739.

Stockton—T. Wrightson (Tory); majority, 311; Liberal loss. Liberal majority in 1886, 1,002.

London, Brixton Divlsion—Lord Carmarthen (Tory); majority, 857. Tory majority in 1886, 1,414.

Great Yarmouth—J. M. Morson (Liberal); majority, 268; Liberal gain. Tory majority in 1886, 966.

London, Marylebone, West Division—F. Seager Hunt (Tory); majority, 437.

Perth—W. Whitelaw (Tory), 1,398; majority in 1886, 1,122; C. S. Parker (Liberal), 1,171; J. Woolen (Independent), 907; Conservative plurality, 227; Liberal loss.

London, Lambeth, North Division—Ald. F. M. Coldwells (Liberal), majority, 130. Liberal gain.

London, Hammersmith Division—Gen. Goldsworth (Tory); majority, 669. Majority in 1886, 1,629.

London, Kennington Division—Mark Beaufoy, (Liberal), majority, 1,607.

Newcastle-Under-Lyme—W. Allen, (Liberal), majority, 1,268. Liberal gain Unionist majority in 1886, 114.

London, Marylebone, East Division—E. Bulnois, (Tory), 3,122; George Wale, (Liberal), 2,300. (Tory) majority, 822. Tory majority in 1886, 1,495.

Darlington—Theodore Fry, (Liberal), 2,866. Arthur Pease, (Unionist), 2,810. Liberal majority, 56. Majority in 1886, 57.

London, Islington, North Division—G. C. Bartley (Tory), 4,456; James Hill (Liberal), 3,646; Tory majority, 810. Tory majority in 1886, 1,480.

London, Islington, West Division—T. Lough (Liberal), 3,385; Richard Chamberlain (Unionist), 2,655; Liberal majority, 730. Liberal gain.

London, Islington, South Division—Sir A. Rollit (Tory), 3,194; W. Digby (Liberal), 2,873; Tory majority, 321. Tory majority in 1886, 566.

London, Islington, East Division—B. L. Cohen (Tory), 3,975; Percy Banting (Liberal), 3,510; Tory majority, 465. Tory majority in 1886, 1,396.

London, Haggerstown Division—W. R. Cremer (Liberal), 2,543; J. T. Firbank (Tory), 1,622. Liberal majority, 921. Liberal majority in 1886, 377.

London, Hoxton Division—J. Stuart (Liberal), 3,410; Claude Hay (Tory), 2,114; Donald (Labor), 19. Liberal plurality, 1,296. Majority in 1886, 345.

Oxford—Gen. Sir G. Chesney (Tory), 3,276; E. Southtar (Liberal), 3,156. Tory majority, 120. In 1886 Tory majority 316. Tory unopposed in 1886.

London, Norwood Division—C. E. Tritton (Tory), 4,147; Dr. Verdon (Liberal), 2,584. Tory majority, 1,563. Majority in 1886, 172.

Bristol, North Division—Townsend (Liberal), 4,609; Lewis Fry (Unionist), 4,064. Liberal majority, 345. Liberal gain—Unionist majority in 1886, 850.

London, Woolwich Division—Col. E. Hughes (Tory), 5,992; B. Jones (Liberal and Labor), 4,100. Tory majority, 1,892. In 1886, 1,836.

Dudley—B. Robinson (Tory), 6,668; Howard Spensley (Liberal), 5,619. Tory majority, 1,049. Majority in 1886, 1,930.

London, Greenwich Division—T. W. Boord (Tory), 4,200; G. C. Whitley (Liberal), 3,877. Tory majority, 323. Tory majority in 1886, 699.

London, Chelsea Division—C. A. Whitemore (Tory), 4,993; B. F. Costelloe (Liberal), 4,427. Tory majority, 566. Majority in 1886, 176.

London, St. Pancras, North Division—T. H. Bolton (Liberal), 2,643; E. R. Moon (Tory), 2,583. Liberal majority, 60. By election, Liberal majority, 108.

Bristol, West Division—Col. Hill (Tory), 4,990; W. H. Wills (Liberal), 4,442. Tory majority, 548. Majority in 1886, 1,048.

London—St. Pancras, East Division—R. G. Webster (Tory), 2,621; T. E. Gibb (Liberal), 2,180. Tory majority, 441. Majority in 1886, 501.

Penryn and Falmouth—W. G. C. Cavendish-Bentinck (Tory), 1,218; A. Serena (Liberal), 868. Tory majority, 350. Majority in 1886, 90.

London—St. Pancras, South Division—Sir J. Goldsmid (Unionist), 2,470; E. J. Beale (Liberal), 2,033. Unionist majority, 437. Majority in 1886, 1,015.

London—St. Pancras, West Division—H. R. Graham (Tory), 2,984; H. L. W. Lawson (Liberal), 2,942. Tory majority, 42. Liberal loss. Liberal majority in 1886, 64.

Dundee (two members)—J. Leng (Liberal), 8,484; E. Robertson (Liberal), 8,190; W. O. Dalgleish (Tory), 5,659; W. O. Smith (Tory), 5,066; MacDonald (Liberal), 364.

Christchurch—A. H. Smith (Tory), 2,803; Banister Fletcher (Liberal), 2,600. Tory majority, 203. Majority in 1886, 239.

London—Wandsworth Division—H. Kimber (Tory), 5,913; W. M. Crook (Liberal), 3,690. Tory majority, 2,223. Tory majority in 1885, 1,176.

### SEATS WON BY GLADSTONIANS.

#### Home Rulers Are Greatly Encouraged—Comments of the Press.

LONDON, July 5.—Yesterday's pollings in the English and Scotch boroughs resulted in a net gain of nine seats, counting eighteen on a division, for the Gladstonians. They gained ten seats from the Tories and two from the Liberal Unionists, but they lost one seat at Nottingham to a Unionist through the stupid obstinacy of Broadhurst, the ex-labor leader; one at York, to a Tory, because of the opposition of the local workingmen to the Liberal candidate, A. E. Pease, son of the great Quaker iron manufacturer. They also lost a seat at Rochester, in Kent. This was expected. The Liberals also feared a loss in another chance-won seat at Coventry, but their candidate added a hundred to his bye-election 16.

The seats won from the Tories are Boston, Lincoln, Reading, Durham, Hereford, South West Ham, North West Ham (both the last named London suburbs), Stockport, and East Bradford. Those won from the Liberal-Unionists are Greenock, in Scotland, and Great Grimsby, in Lincolnshire.

The Liberals are greatly elated over their victory in the two last named buroughs. The fact of their success in Grimby by over 600 majority was made known today and there was great rejoicing, because it means Home Rule success in nearly all, if not all, of the eleven divisions of Lincolnshire. It was all the more satisfactory to the Liberal leaders because the defeated Unionist, Heneage, is, next to Chamberlain, the most pompous and objectionable of his faction. The defeat of Sutherland, the Scotch Unionist, in Greenock, was taken as a sure indication that defeat will overtake the Unionist candidates in the thirteen other seats held by that faction in the last Parliament. Mr. Gladstone has publicly expressed his gratification at the Greenock victory.

The Bradford success is also highly satisfactory. That sturdy Radical Yorkshire town will now have three Radical members, including Mr. Cain, who used to be the whip of the Chamberlain party, but who is now a convert to Home Rule. Mr. Ben Tillett, who said that Gladstone's open mind was like an open sewer, has been promptly squelched. His effort to give a Liberal seat to the Tories failed. There is much satisfaction, too, at the defeat of the Marquis of Lorne by that fine old Liberal, Shaw Lefevre. The success in Bradford yesterday is regarded as a good omen for the success of the Gladstonians throughout Yorkshire.

Mr. Louis J. Jennings, the fair trade Tory journalist, barely escaped defeat in Stockport, where one of the seats was won from the Tories by a Liberal who headed the poll. The second Liberal, Maj. Hume, was only 110 votes behind Jennings in a poll of nearly 10,000. If the other Cheshire constituencies do as well as Stockport the Liberals will be satisfied. What is nearly as satisfactory to the Gladstonians as their gains of the boroughs named is the fact that as a rule they have reduced the Tory majorities of 1886 in all the important centers where pollings have taken place, as at Chatham, Tynemouth, Preston, Birkenhead, Blackburn, Bolton, Cambridge, and Exoter. West Bromwich, Maidstone, and Worcester seem to be the exceptions to the rule. The Tory candidate in the first named is the largest local employer, and in the other Allsopp, the brewer, obtained his increased majority through the exertions of the liquor dealers.

The announcement of the result in Sunderland this afternoon also encourages the Liberals. The two Radical candidates, Gourley and Samuel Storey, win by majorities of 1,400 each. The Liberal majority in 1885 was about 1,000 and in 1886 only 800. Every North of England constituency polled thus far, except York, shows increased Liberal majorities. This is as satisfactory as the two victories in Scotland.

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* comment is: "The Liberals have begun splendidly." The *Star* (Prof. Stuart's paper) predicts a Liberal majority of 150. The *Daily News* says: "The question is, not whether we shall win, but by how many seats." The *Chronicle* says: "The eight-hour question has claimed Broadhurst for its first victim. There is a decisive swing of the pendulum in Scotland, and there are Gladstonian borough gains, formerly Gladstone's weakest spot." The *Standard* consoles itself by saying: "Nowhere has there been humiliating reverse." The *Times* says: "The sweeping of the country anticipated by Gladstone has not yet manifested itself."

The following were elected unopposed: Mid Armagh, Dunbar Barton (Tory), no change; East Kent, Akers Douglass (Tory), no change; East Dorsey, Humphrey N. Sturt, no change; Chorley Division of Lancashire, Maj. Gen. Feilden (Tory), no change.

Mr. Gladstone spoke at Dalkeith today, and he said: "The Scotch National grievance is that whenever there is an anti-Liberal majority in Parliament the vote of Scotland is disregarded."

Mrs. Cornwallis West, who is supporting her husband, the Liberal Unionist candidate, in one of the Denbigh districts of Wales, came near being mobbed yesterday. When she attempted to address a meeting she was shouted down. She said, angrily: "I am an Irish woman, but it is not until I came to Wales that I found men capable of refusing to hear a woman who was pleading a cause." This did not tend to allay the disturbance, and the meeting broke up in a row.

Nothing stirred the pulse of the National Liberal club tonight like the news of the rejection of Richard Chamberlain in Islington. Richard had contrived to acquire such a load of individual dislike that the Liberal club men rejoiced in his defeat almost as a personal matter. Members leaped into the air in ecstasy and hurrahed themselves hoarse on having got rid of an obnoxious personality in Parliament and inflicted a blow upon the hated enemy.

Henry M. Stanley's defeat was taken more quietly. Neither Conservatives nor Liberals believed that he would be successful. Stanley alone was confident.

Daniel O'Connell, a son of the Irish liberator, is supporting Jimmy Lowther in the Isle of Thanet, Kent.

## DECLINES THE HONOR.

### W. J. CAMPBELL WILL NOT BE NATIONAL CHAIRMAN.

#### He Issues a Statement in Which He Says That Business Matters Cannot Be Arranged So That He Can Do the Work—An Executive Committee to Be Appointed Today and They Will Choose Mr. Campbell's Successor — Several Names Mentioned for the Place.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—[Special.]—William J. Campbell's intention to retire from the Chairmanship of the Republican National committee was formally announced today. This action is no surprise to his friends who knew the circumstances under which he was persuaded to accept the position temporarily and conditionally. He took it at a time when the committee was on the verge of a struggle which promised badly for the party and at the earnest personal solicitation of leading members. It was felt that he might restore harmony by serving at least until the Executive committee could be appointed. That he will not be able to serve through the entire campaign will be a source of keen regret, for it was felt that his selection was a most happy one for the party. But the domestic and personal reasons which made his remaining permanently at the head of the committee impossible will not deprive it of his coöperation, and the party will have the benefit of Mr. Campbell's experience.

His retirement was a cause of regret to President Harrison, who was, if possible, stronger than ever in his desire to have Mr. Campbell continue at the head of the committee.

Seven distinguished Republicans, including Chairman Campbell, held a three hours' conference with President Harrison at the White House this afternoon, the result of which was the following statement by Mr. Campbell:

When I was selected Chairman of the National committee it was with the distinct understanding that my business engagements then pending might render it impossible for me to act in that capacity. This contingency was fully understood by the committee and others directly interested. Since the adjournment of the committee I have been unable to adjust my affairs so as to render it practicable for me to act as Chairman, and I therefore, as I reserved the right to do, announce that I will not so act.

Under the authority vested in me by the National committee I will probably announce the Executive committee within the next few days, and that committee will meet at an early date. At that meeting I will formally tender my resignation and my successor will be then elected. My successor will be chosen by the Executive committee, as authorized by resolution adopted by the National committee.

**President's Consultation with Seven.**

It was a few minutes before 3 o'clock when the portly form of Mr. Campbell was descried coming up the broad sidewalk leading to the Executive Mansion, his companion being an equally stalwart framed Republican, Gen. A. H. Michener. Hardly had these gentlemen seated themselves in the private office of the President of the United States ere there was a rumble of wheels and the equipage of the Secretary of War appeared. Secretary Elkins, accompanied by Commissioner Tom Carter, alighted from the vehicle. As they hurried out the audience chamber the Secretary of War found time to say: "I have just come down from the mountains and don't know a thing yet save information furnished me by the newspapers."

Almost by magic there came another turnout to the door of the White House, and this time Secretary Rusk was the arrival. He was not much ahead of ex-Senator Spooner, who came trudging along on foot, but his welcome was none the less hearty from the officials of the household, with whom he is a great favorite. What transpired between the President and his trusty seven is pretty well outlined in the paragraph above, all inquirers for information being referred to Mr. Campbell.

After it became apparent that Mr. Campbell could not consistently accept the Chairmanship and give his attention to his private affairs the conference abruptly terminated and the President went out for his customary afternoon drive in the White House victoria.

**Carrying Out His Original Plans.**

Chairman Campbell was all aglow with pleasure when THE TRIBUNE correspondent greeted him in the ante-room of the White House, where he was superintending the work of Stenographer Tibbitt putting upon a typewritten sheet the results of the conference.

"I am merely carrying out my original plans," he remarked, "looking to an organization of the Executive committee for campaign purposes. That was all I promised a week ago when this position of Chairman was offered to me. At that time I made an acceptance conditional upon a satisfactory arrangement of my personal affairs, and every one, including the President, understood my position perfectly. As to the composition of the Executive committee, that matter will be attended to in the course of a day or two, and then I will be at liberty. I shall remain upon the National committee, however, but not at its head."

There was considerable running to and fro on the part of Messrs. Carter and Michener before a conclusion was reached, and while these gentlemen were out gathering information Secretary Elkins put in a good word for "a couple of Generals," as he expressed it. "Inasmuch as the President is going away tomorrow," he said, "I thought it would be a good idea to have him settle certain appointments in the army, and this business will be attended to prior to the departure of the President for New York."

**Making Up the Executive Committee.**

The Executive committee will probably be named tomorrow. One or two names are awaiting President Harrison's approval. It is known that Fessenden of Connecticut, Manley of Maine, Hobart of New Jersey, Michener or Huston of Indiana, Payne of Wisconsin, Clarkson of Iowa, Bradley of Kentucky, and Kerens of Missouri, are among the probabilities. Mr. Campbell will be a member of the Executive committee, though his appointment will not be a self-made one.

The naming of this Executive committee will preclude the necessity of calling the National committee together to name a Chairman to succeed Mr. Campbell.

The Executive committee Chairman will in all probability be Chairman of the National committee. At present the pressure is to have a Chairman from the roll of the committee as now made up. This would preclude Carter of Montana, Sewall of New Jersey, and Massey of Delaware, all of whom have been mentioned, but to name any of them would be to cause the retirement of some member in order to make room.

Mr. Campbell will leave for New York tomorrow and go from there to Chicago.

### EX-CHAIRMAN CLARKSON TALKS.

#### He Does Not Believe Farwell's Letter Had Any Effect on Campbell.

NEW YORK, July 5.—[Special.]—Ex-Chairman J. S. Clarkson was asked today whether it was true that he had received a dispatch from H. C. Payne, the Wisconsin Republican leader, last night which read as follows: "Campbell will decline. Keep this private. I am posting our Washington friends so as to secure wisest action. Campbell will be in Washington tomorrow."

Mr. Clarkson replied that he had received a dispatch from Mr. Payne, and that the dispatch gave him no hint as to Mr. Campbell's reasons for declining the office. He believes that after consideration Campbell made up his mind that the mixture of honor and anxiety was hardly sufficient compensation for which to give up his lucrative position in Chicago.

"The publication of Mr. Payne's telegram to me is something I cannot understand," said Mr. Clarkson. "It was received by me last evening just as I was leaving for Claremont with my family. I read it and put it in my pocket, and did not show it to any one. I presume that some telegraph operator must have 'leaked.' There is really nothing of importance in Mr. Campbell's action, as it has been extremely doubtful that he would accept the position. He has tremendous interests in Chicago, and he realizes the hard and thankless work that falls to the lot of the Chairman of the National committee. Ex-Senator Farwell's letter had no effect on him. Campbell is a brave and manly fighter, and anything that Harrison had said three years ago would not have deterred him from assuming the position had he made up his mind that his services were needed. I imagine that the Armours did not like the prospect of losing his services, and induced him to give up the idea of conducting the campaign. With Campbell eliminated, I have not the slightest knowledge as to the selection of a Chairman. Whoever he is, he will be a recognized friend of President Harrison."

"It has been suggested that under the circumstances you might now be induced to take charge," was remarked to the ex-Chairman.

"Never for one minute since the Minneapolis convention has there been the remotest possibility of that," replied Mr. Clarkson vigorously.

### HIS DECLINATION NOT UNEXPECTED.

#### Mr. Campbell's Clients Object to His Devoting Six Months to Politics.

Mr. Campbell's declination was not unexpected. When he reached this city from Washington a week ago he refused to discuss the plans of action of the committee. His refusal to do so was attributed to his reluctance to discuss plans which would be carried out by others. He never formally accepted the position. It was well known that his clients here, particularly Philip D. Armour, objected to Mr. Campbell's devoting the whole of his time for six months to politics. Other clients also objected. Then, on account of the health of the members of his family, Mr. Campbell objected to spending much of his time away from Chicago, and the National committee and the candidates were impressed with the idea that the headquarters should be in New York, and could not be made to believe that it was necessary to establish temporary headquarters at Chicago.

When Mr. Campbell came back last week he was accompanied by Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, who called on Mr. Armour and tried to induce him not to object to Mr. Campbell's acting as Chairman of the committee. Mr. Armour did not receive Mr. Payne's proposal with any degree of favor. A subsequent visit by Mr. Campbell failed to elicit any more favorable expression from the big packer. It was generally known among leading Republicans last Saturday that under the circumstances Mr. Campbell would decline. When it was authoritatively stated last evening that he would do so they expressed no surprise.

Col. James H. Clark of Mattoon, Chairman of the Republican State Central committe, however, was kept in the dark as to Mr. Campbell's intentions. He said yesterday: "He gave no hint or intimation to me that he would not accept. He talked with me about the campaign and talked about our prospects, saying that a branch of the National committee headquarters would be established here. I am sorry that Mr. Campbell has declined, but of course there will be no lack of good material from which to select a man to take the place which he refuses."

Mr. Campbell will undoubtedly give as much of his time as possible in the interests of his party. He will retain his place as a member of the National committee from this State, and he will do his part towards retaining Illinois in the Republican column. A branch of the national headquarters will be established in this city.

It is understood that Henry B. Payne of Wisconsin was asked whether he would accept the Chairmanship in the event of Mr. Campbell's declining. He promptly refused, saying that his business interests would not permit.

### SENATOR SAWYER FOR CHAIRMAN.

#### H. C. Payne Would Have Him at the Head of the National Republican Committee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 5.—[Special.]—H. C. Payne wants Senator Sawyer elected Chairman of the National Republican committee, which position is to be made vacant by the declination of W. J. Campbell. To accomplish this it is necessary that the Senator should be a member of the National committee, and to cause this Mr. Payne has announced that he is willing to resign. Efforts are still being made to induce Mr. Payne to accept the position, but he refuses, saying that his private business now demands all his time.

### TOOLEY AND ADAMS ARE LYNCHED.

#### A Mob Hangs the Murderers of Blake in the Courtyard.

VICKSBURG, Miss., July 5.—[Special.]—Smith Tooley and John L. Adams, alias Totch, were hanged tonight about 12:20 o'clock by a mob composed of fully 700 white citizens of all classes. The execution took place in the court-house yard, each being hung to a separate tree. The Warren Light Artillery declined to defend the jail and the crowd met no resistance when it battered down the door to the inclosure of the jail or swarmed over the high brick wall. No resistance was offered; in fact, none could have been in the face of such overwhelming numbers. Tooley was found alone in his cell and made a desperate resistance, being almost a giant. He was knocked down and taken out. Meantime the cell where Adams had been confined was forced open and he also was brought out.

### CUT DOWN AND TRAMPLED THE FLAG.

#### People of Philadelphia Angered at the Work of Some Miscreants.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 5.—[Special.]—Great indignation is expressed in the northwestern section of the city, where a large American flag raised the Fourth of July morning was cut down, torn up, and pieces found in the street. Greble Council of the Order of Junior American Mechanics presented the flag, and during the exercises the preacher who spoke referred to the Anarchists and Socialists. There were some hisses and groans. Last night the flag was cut down and disgraced. The pole was located at the entrance to Fairmont Park at Columbia avenue. The residents will hold a mass-meeting and denounce the authorities for their negligence.

#### The Oteri Reaches New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 5.—[Special.]—The American steamship Jos. Oteri Jr., which was seized by revolutionists at Ceiba, Spanish Honduras, June 23, arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi this morning in ballast, and is now at quarantine. None of the crew on the Oteri at the time were injured by the revolutionists. The insurgents were successful in their naval attack upon Truxillo, and after landing their freight they permitted the vessel to sail to its home port. It lost its cargo, which consisted of fruit, and was perishable, and Jos. Oteri, its owner, declares he will ask the government to enforce a heavy claim for indemnity against the Hondurians.

#### They Prohibit All Dancing.

COLUMBUS, Ind., July 5.—[Special.]—The faculty of Franklin College has adopted the rules that students must refrain from dancing, on account of the opposition of the church supporting the college and the alleged demoralizing influence of the amusement.

#### Chicago Park Entirely Submerged.

VALPARAISO, Ind., July 5.—[Special.]—The Kankakee is still rising and Chicago Park is entirely submerged. It is located in the center of a waste of swamp land. The hay industry has been entirely ruined. In some localities houses have been swept into the stream.

## EXTRA!

### 5:15 A. M.

## RIOT AT HOMESTEAD

### Five Thousand Men Attack the Pinkertons.

### AN AWFUL SCENE ENSUES

### Five of the Guards Killed at the First Fire.

### TWO WORKMEN WOUNDED.

### The Locked Out Laborers Wreak Their Vengeance.

### CHARGED UPON THE INVADERS.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 6.—[Special.]—"Fort Frick" is in the hands of the enemy. At 4:30 o'clock this morning 300 Pinkerton detectives landed from barges at the Homestead steel works of the Carnegie Company.

Immediately the army of 5,000 strikers which had gathered expecting their landing, broke

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

over the fences and charged upon the invaders. The men were heavily armed and firing began at once. The Pinkertons stood their ground as well as they could before the host, but were forced to retreat to their boats.

At the present time there is no chance of telling how many are killed or wounded, but the volleys from each side were heavy and bodies of the dead and wounded are now being carried out of the enclosure of the works into the houses near by.

At the first fire five detectives were killed and two strikers wounded.

The Pinkerton men were secured by the firm after the Deputy Sheriffs had been run away last evening. They were loaded into two model barges which were fitted up with berths for the occupancy of the detectives. The barges were towed by the Steamer Tide and were started for Homestead at 3 o'clock.

Their approach had been heralded and the steamer had only rounded the corner below the town when a general alarm was sounded and all of the strikers were called out. The men armed themselves quickly and congregated at the river front and about the stockade surrounding and inclosing the works.

The steamer first made as if to pass, but suddenly swung in and reached the bank.

H. C. FRICK.

The watchers saw the lines made fast and then the planks were run out and the Pinkertons began to land.

The men had been expecting this and were ready to act. There was no organization, but suddenly the cry rose:

"Charge on them."

Instantly there was a rush for the great fence. In a second it was surmounted and the scaling party made access more easy by tearing open the gates. On they rushed, and the army of 5,000 met the Pinkertons at the top of the bank.

"Fire!"

No one knows who gave the word but at it a volley rang out and was returned.

Five Pinkerton men fell dead while two of the strikers were wounded by it.

The strikers had the advantage of position and poured a fire down the bank into the guards who did their best to return it with their Winchesters but could do little execution and had to return to the boats.

The men soon after withdrew with their wounded and at once organized a battalion of 2,000 men and armed themselves with Winchesters. They say they will again attack the works and drive the Pinkertons who have come ashore into the river.

BULLETIN OF

## The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1892.

*Weather for this vicinity:*
*Warmer, with southerly winds.*

*Pages.*


1 Home Rulers Not Gaining Much.
W. J. Campbell Declines the Chairmanship.
The Mayor's Plan to Improve the City.
Vessel Owners Apply for an Injunction.

2 Taubeneck Is People's Party Chairman.
Tried to Assault H. M. Kinsley.
Sent Back the Deputy Sheriffs.

3 Sheridan Statuette on Exhibition.
A Patriotic Chicago Family.

5 Cholera Is Increasing.
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6 To Consider World's Fair Aid.
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Demuth's Easy Long Branch Handicap.
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7 Brooklyn Wins Twice from Chicago.
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8 Weather Too Cool for Corn.
Kansas Cannot Handle the Wheat Crop.
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9 Off for the Christian Endeavor Convention
To List Its Stock in Boston.
General Insurance News.

10 City Sues for Valuable Land.


### FOR A CLEAN CITY.

#### Mayor Washburne to Send a Message to the Council.

Mayor Washburne intends to send a message to the Council at its meeting this evening urging that prompt measures be taken for the cleaning of the streets of the city, for a more satisfactory method of collecting and disposing of garbage, and for a better system of lighting the leading thoroughfares. The Mayor is not satisfied with the way things have been going and he is determined to use his best efforts to put the city in decent order for the World's Fair.

At first he proposed to call a meeting of representative citizens, including the editors of the leading newspapers, well-known business-men, clergymen, and Aldermen. On discussing this subject with some of the city officials he came to the conclusion that it was better to present the subject to the Council, and, having himself taken the initiative, to place on that body the responsibility for practical and progressive measures.

The Aldermen on learning of the Mayor's determination expressed themselves well satisfied. The meetings of citizens hardly ever result in practical action. Too many Utopian schemes are broached, discussed, and then dropped. There are divergent views. No conclusions are reached, and no action is taken. The Aldermen are convinced for these reasons that they professionally understand the needs of the city and its resources better than unofficial persons, and they are not willing to be guided in their decisions or in their course by outsiders. The Mayor's suggestions this evening will be referred to a special committee, which will probably be directed to report for action before the Council adjourns for the summer's vacation.

The Aldermen are impressed with the necessity for carrying out those proposals that are likely to be embodied in the Mayor's message. Among these are the following:

1. The establishment of crematories for the burning of garbage.

2. The repaving of all the worn and broken streets and alleys within the district bounded by Twelfth street on the south, Halsted street on the west, and Chicago avenue on the north.

3. The cleaning and repairing of all streets in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Thirty-second Wards, perhaps of the Twenty-fourth Ward also, by special assessment.

4. An expansion and development of the license system, so as to provide a larger revenue for the city.

5. The stricter enforcement of the ordinances of the city in relation to the repair of streets by the street-car companies and the sprinkling of the streets.

6. The passage of an ordinance the enforcement of which will result in the use of cart and wagon wheels with broader tires so as to insure greater permanence of the street pavements.

There may be some other points covered in the Mayor's message which will also request the appointment of a special committee to consider them independently or in connection with the Mayor and the Commissioner of Public Works.

Should the Mayor's message finally be not forthcoming it is the intention of the Council to take independent action.

Ald. Swift will in any event introduce his ordinance for the establishment of garbage crematories in various districts of the city. One of the Corporation Counsel's assistants was engaged in drafting it last evening. There is little doubt that it will be passed, and that Ald. Swift and his colleagues will be able to point out where the funds necessary for carrying it into effect can be obtained. The project was favorably discussed by several of the Aldermen at the City Hall yesterday, and it may be that the ordinance will be passed under a suspension of the rules and without reference.

Ald. Marrener of the Third Ward declared himself heartily in favor of such an ordinance yesterday. He said he had spent considerable time during the last two or three weeks in preventing the dumping of garbage on the lake-front in the eastern end of his ward. At first he found it difficult to ascertain whose duty it was to prevent such dumping. There were some hazy ideas as to the responsibility in the matter, but finally he had succeeded in his mission.

"There is no subject," said Ald. Marrener, "in which the people are so much interested as in that of the removal of garbage, and the placing of their residence district in a proper sanitary condition. For nearly two months I had bushels of letters daily calling my attention to the neglect of the sanitary officials. I took those letters to Dr. Ware, who gave me all the assistance in his power, and now everything works satisfactorily in my ward. I think it only needs a little exertion on the part of the Aldermen to get good sanitary service. That is my experience, and I must say that I found the city officials eager and willing to act on my suggestions as to what was public duty on this and on other questions."

It developed yesterday, also, that a few weeks ago Ald. Ernst had an order passed directing the Corporation Counsel to draft an ordinance providing for the thorough cleaning of the streets and alleys of the First Ward by special assessment. The order had been referred to the Judiciary committee, which has acted favorably on it, and which referred the order to the Corporation Counsel for the ordinance. "Had we the ordinance before us now," said Ald. Ernst yesterday, "we could report it to the Council tomorrow night, and it could be passed. We could thus make a beginning."

#### Killed by the Parachute Fall.

CELINA, O., July 5.—In the Village of Bluffton, west of here, Mrs. Jessie Garrett attempted a balloon ascension and a parachute descent yesterday. The ascent was rapid, but the woman seemed unable to release the parachute till the balloon was a mile high. Then for a long distance in the descent the parachute did not open. When it opened she was near the ground. She was dashed into a deep lake made by a stone quarry, tangled in the ropes, and drowned. No one knows who she is. Her name was evidently assumed, and it has been impossible thus far to establish her identity.

## LAST EDITION.

## THEY SHOW FIGHT.

### Vessel Owners Seek to Enjoin the World's Fair.

### ATTITUDE OF THE MAYOR

### Collector Clark Writes Uncle Sam About the Trouble.

### WHAT MR. MILCHRIST SAYS.

### Lively Scenes Witnessed at the Lake-Front Park.

### APPEALS MADE TO CONGRESSMEN.

A delegation of the vessel-owners who do an excursion business at the foot of Van Buren street went last night to the office of Jones, French & Stone, attorneys, in the Woman's Temple, to have an injunction drawn up restraining the World's Fair management and Harbormaster Deane from interfering in their business. It was understood that Judge Tuley would be at the Calumet club until 10 o'clock, and that he would consider the injunction. The paper, however, was not ready at the appointed time. Judge Tuley had gone from the Calumet club when the document was prepared. The Captains, with Attorneys W. M. Jones and Albert B. Stone, went out on an Illinois Central train to Judge Tuley's residence in Hyde Park. They knocked at the Judge's door for half an hour, but were unable to rouse any one. They gave up the job at 12:20 o'clock. It was decided that Capt. Brown should go to Judge Tuley's house with the injunction at 7 o'clock this morning, and if he fails to find him there the matter will be laid before him in court at 10 o'clock. Judge Tuley's family is out of town, and it is thought he went to a hotel from the club instead of going home.

The prayer for an injunction is directed against the city and the World's Fair authorities. If signed, it will be served on the Mayor or some other city official and President Baker or some of his subordinates. The document includes affidavits of several boat captains, the nature of which the lawyers would not disclose before obtaining the Judge's signature.

#### Aldermen Are Dissatisfied.

Mayor Washburne's action in reference to the Lake-Front matter does not meet with the approval of all the members of the Council by any means. Many of them were outspoken in their condemnation of his action yesterday. Ald. Biegler, for instance, says:

"I don't think the Mayor has any right to interfere with the use of that portion of the Lake-Front for landing. It has been so used for a generation and there is nothing in the action of the Council giving the Lake-Front property to the World's Fair for a certain use that authorizes the Mayor, either for the city or for the World's Fair directors, to act as he has done. I don't know the exact legal status of the question, but that will probably be inquired into.

Some of the Aldermen were less outspoken than Mr. Biegler, but it is believed that they are preparing for action. There were large demands in the City Clerk's office yesterday for copies of the ordinance giving the World's Columbian Exposition the right to

in any other contract awarded after competition to the highest bidder. By our plan no one can be overcharged, as a maximum has been fixed of 15 cents for single and 25 cents for round trips. The boats will run regularly and there will be no scrambling a the docks for passengers. Neither will there be racing. Every boat will have to be first-class and its seaworthiness beyond question.

"The money which we may spend in piers, docks, and viaducts will hardly be repaid by the percentage of the receipts which we are to receive from the company."

### COLLECTOR CLARK TAKES A HAND.

**He Wants the Government to Make a Stand in the Lake-Front Case.**

Collector John M. Clark has taken a hand in the Lake-Front controversy. He yesterday sent a lengthy communication to the Secretary of the Treasury asking that the government take a stand on the question of jurisdiction over not only the Lake-Front but all navigable waters in the vicinity as well. The situation on the Lake-Front is explained in the Collector's letter, and it is pointed out that there has always been a question as to whether the government or the city controlled the water-ways hereabouts. Until now the Collector says the city has not assumed to have police power over the Lake-Front. It has never assumed control over the harbor at South Chicago, where the government has always had control. The city has, however, attempted to control affairs on the river, and now it is a question whether the government can prevent property-owners filling in the river, a question at present in the hands of the District-Attorney.

"The decision of the government in the question of jurisdiction may go a long way toward settling the fight over the Lake-Front," said Collector Clark. "I have long been expecting some such warfare as is now in progress. When the government's position is known the situation will be much clearer, although the Supreme Court can only settle the dispute finally between the government, the city and the Illinois Central, and the case is now pending in the Supreme Court. I believe, we cannot, of ocurse, take any part in the present controversy, although there is no question that any vessel has a right in the Lake-Front basin, and even if but a few feet from the Lake-Front pier cannot be molested or driven away."

District-Attorney Milchrist knows the facts in the fight only as he has read them in the newspapers, but he is of opinion that the World's Fair Directors and the city have assumed altogether too much in assuming to have control over the Lake-Front.

"Every vessel master has without the slightest doubt the right to anchor or sail his boat on all navigable waters of the lake provided he obeys the navigation laws governing lake commerce," said the District-Attorney. "Now the navigation laws mean nothing, in my opinion, unless the right to a landing place is granted, because a ship is useless unless it has a pier to tie up to to discharge its cargo. I believe that the Mayor and World's Fair Directory are going just a little too far in taking charge of the entire Lake-Front. The government, no doubt, has some rights there which they will be bound to respect. It is a serious matter to bar out honest competition of boatmen who have observed the navigation laws, and not only will they be barred out but hundreds of others as well who will come here with their vessels expecting to make a living carrying people to the Fair grounds. But I cannot see that there ought to be any dispute. The lake front is long and there is room enough for any number of vessels to land there as well as at the World's Fair grounds."

### CAPTAINS MAKE A STOUT FIGHT.

**They Don't Mean to Give Up Their Rights Without a Struggle.**

The war between the Henry syndicate and the owners of pleasure boats landing at the Van Buren street wharf began in earnest yesterday morning. Harbormaster Deane and a squad of police, under the command of Capt. Larsen and Lieut. Backus, appeared on the Lake-Front at 8 o'clock and endeavored to enforce the order to vacate the landing. The men in charge of the boats refused to allow the police to come on board. It was seen that the land force was inadequate and new detachments of police were sent for. Inspector Hubbard took charge of the men and directed their movements during the trouble which followed. In all there were a hundred or more policemen present.

The wharfboat of the Van Buren street line at the north end of the landing was the first one tackled. Inspector Hubbard ordered the lines thrown off. The order was resisted by the men in charge of the wharf, and force had to be used. After a short struggle the police took possession of the barge and set to work to break the anchor-chain by which the boat was moored. This was done by forcing marlin spikes between the links and prying them apart.

Alongside the wharf-boat was the steamer Rosaline, with steam up. Harbormaster Deane ordered her lines thrown off. When the lines were cast loose the engineer, Charles Winegar, started the engine to working ahead, thus holding the boat's bow against the dock. Deane boarded the Rosaline and ordered Winegar to stop his engine. Winegar told him he would stop when he got the Captain's signal to do so. Deane then said if Wnegar did not stop the engine he would arrest him. Winegar picked up an ax and threatened to brain anyone who tried to come into his engine-room. The Harbormaster then called on the police, who crowded in through both doors of the engine-room and took Winegar into custody. They also arrested Louis Moss, a deck hand, who was in the pilot-house.

When Engineer Winegar was arrested his engine was running and there was a full head of steam on the boiler. The blower, a contrivance for creating a draft in the furnace, was also in operation at the time. Deane stopped the engine and the Rosaline, together with the barge, were towed to a point south of the 500-foot limit and there tied up.

**Taken to the Police Station.**

Winegar and Moss were taken to the Harrison Street Station and held in a cell for several hours. The former was charged with disorderly conduct and intent to commit assault with a deadly weapon. Both were released on bail in the afternoon.

"I am gone boat after another, the police cast the lines. No trouble was encountered in approaching the Adrienne, but when they reached the Maribel Capt. R. A. Davis, one of the oldest masters on the lakes, resisted their efforts to board his vessel. He was thrown or knocked down and quickly overpowered.

Capt. Davis protested vehemently against being driven away from the wharf. Harbormaster Deane told him he was there by the order of the City Council and the Legislature that had given the Lake-Front to the World's Fair managers, and that the space occupied by the pleasure boats was wanted for the purpose of building docks.

Capt. Davis replied that as soon as the syndicate was ready to build its docks the Van Buren street line would make room and give all the assistance it could in furtherance of the work. Deane insisted that the vessels must be moved at once. Capt. Davis refused to obey his orders, but at the suggestion of Inspector Hubbard went back on his boat.

A crowd of 2,000 or 3,000 people had gathered in anticipation of the trouble, and its sympathies were with the vessel-owners. They cheered the efforts of the crews to resist the police, and for a time a general riot seemed inevitable. All the tugs that had steam up blew their whistles continuously while the lines were being loosened.

Meantime Chief McClaughry arrived on the scene. The next boat attacked by the police was the Josie Davison. Capt. Frank McGregor stood on the rail and ordered everybody to keep off his boat. The police crowded aboard nevertheless, and in a struggle with Officer Hogan, Capt. McGregor received a severe blow on the head, from which blood flowed freely. Both McGregor and Davis were placed under arrest temporarily, but were subsequently released without being taken to the police station.

**Harbormaster Deane Warned.**

Capt. Davis warned Harbormaster Deane not to molest the vessels anchored in navigable waters of the United States. Deane ordered the police to go ahead.

More resistance was encountered when the police reached the main wharfboat of the Van Buren street line. The barge was anchored, no lines were out, and no gang-planks extended to the dock. A row-boat belonging to the City Engineering Department was manned by police, who boarded the barge. The crews of several surrounding vessels got out their hose and threatened to deluge the officers with hot water. This threat, however, was not carried into effect. When the police in the row-boat had boarded the barge they threw out planks and allowed those on shore to come aboard.

At this point the Harbormaster and police rested in their work. Boats lying south of the wharf were not disturbed. It was evident that the police were waiting for something. Half an hour later the tug Mentor steamed up to the landing and made fast to the barge. The Mentor had been engaged by the Harbormaster to tow the wharfboat away from the landing. Capt. Davis expostulated with the Captain of the tug and the result was that he refused to move the barge. The police would not allow the line from the tug to be cast off, so one of the tug's crew cut the line with an axe and the vssel steamed away.

Engineer Frank Begold of the Mentor is President of the Marine Engineers' Association No. 68, and it seems that one reason why the tug failed to take the wharf boat away was that there was something conveniently wrong with Engineer Begold's machinery. He said the tug couldn't pull the barge away.

There was no more excitement until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the tug Success of the Chicago Towing company came on an errand similar to that of the Mentor. As soon as the Success touched the barge Capt. Davis jumped aboard and explained the situation to Capt. Joe Gibson. The latter said he had simply been employed to come down and move a scow. He did not know that the job had anything to do with the syndicate trouble. He said, further, that he would rather sink his boat than do anything inimical to the interests of the old lakemen who owned the boats running from Van Buren street.

**Gave Three Rousing Cheers.**

Following this announcement Capt. Davis stood upon the bow of the Success, and, taking off his hat, proceeded to give three cheers for Capt. Gibson. The cheers were given with a will, and all the surrounding vessels tooted their whistles in celebration of the syndicate's discomfort ure. The Success steamed back to the river and the barge remained at its anchorage.

While the harbormaster and police were trying to move the boats away, Manager Leighton of the Van Buren street line went up town to see what legal measures could be taken to prevent interferenee with the boats. His efforts did not produce decided results. Col. Rae, the line's attorney, was out of the city and not expected back until 4 o'clock p. m. It was practically agreed among the vessel-owners to go last night in a body to some Judge of the United States Courts, and try to get an injunction restraining further action by the harbormaster until the merits of the case could be legally determined.

All the efforts to move the boats away were practically futile. Lines were cast off, but the boats huddled together with their bows against the dock and would not budge. They completely occupied the space of 250 feet on either side of Van Buren street which the syndicate covets. There was no attempt by the Van Buren Street line to do business. It simply held the fort and kept an eye on the enemy. The Ivanhoe and John A. Dix took passengers to Jackson Park from points a few feet south of the disputed ground. The two syndicate boats, the Sailor Boy and the Pest Boy, were also running, but they were not patronized liberally. The sympathy of the people thronging the dock was with the old boats, and they would not ride on those of the syndicate. The Sailor Boy made one trip to Jackson Park with only thirteen passengers.

**The Boat-Owners Relent.**

Harbormaster Deane said he did not see why the boats of the old lines could not as well land outside the 500-foot limit as within it, to which the owners replied that the syndicate could as well do that as they. The fact is that within the limits the water is deeper, having been made so by the action of the screws of vessels landing there churning up the sand of the bottom.

The vessel-owners lay great stress on the fact that Harbormaster Deane took Engineer Winegar off the Rosaline. They say it is contrary to marine law and custom for any one to arrest an officer in charge of a vessel, or to arrest an engineer without first allowing him to draw the furnace fires and fill the boiler with water. Winegar having been arrested while his engine was running and the blower making steam, they claim the harbormaster has exceeded his authority and rendered himself liable to a prosecution, which they say will be vigorously pushed. Government Inspectors Moore and St. Clair, the former Inspector of Steam Vessels, the latter Inspector of Hulls, were at the wharf. They took no action, but both said the arrest of Winegar, as stated to them, was an unwarrantable interference. Public safety, they said, demanded that officers of vessels should not be unduly molested, and they would be justified in using any force in resisting invasions of their rights and duties. Both said it was not their duty, in the case in point, to take legal steps, but that the persons injured should make complaint before the United States Prosecuting Attorney.

**Ald. O'Brien Takes a Hand.**

Ald. O'Brien of the Ninth Ward visited several of the boat Captains yesterday and promised to introduce an order in the Council prohibiting further interference by the Mayor and police with the Lake-Front excursion business.

The owners of excursion boats are not going to die easily. They have attacked the proposed Congressional appropriation for the World's Fair, as the following dispatch sent yesterday by Capt. W. R. Kuehle to Congressman Jesse B. Wilson will show:

CHICAGO, July 5.—Jesse B. Wilson, President of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Washington, D. C.—See that World's Fair appropriation passes, provided no exclusive privilege is given to boats carrying passengers to and from the World's Fair, on the waters of Lake Michigan. Great excitement on the Lake-Front.

W. R. KUEHLE,
Acting Manager Van Buren Street Line.

A message to the same effect was sent by Mr. Kuehle to Congressman Amos J. Cummings.

A prominent labor agitator living in Washington, but at present in this city, sent a dispatch to Jesse B. Wilson, saying:

Please see friends in Congress opposed to monopolies. Amos J. Cummings and House members; D. B. Hill in Senate. Act! Act! Great excitement on Lake-Front. Equal privileges and sailors' rights on Michigan waters.

The writer of the foregoing has relations with the World's Fair directory, and therefore desired that his name should not be published.

**Management of the Line.**

The nine boats comprising the Van Buren street line, though owned by different men, are under one management and pool their earnings. Capt. Leighton, the manager, and Capt. Davis are especially indignant at what they claim is an invasion of their rights. They say they have established the excursion business at the foot of Van Buren street by a continuous effort extending over a period of fifteen years or more, and they do not intend to yield it up to a foreign syndicate without a fight. Mayor Washburne and Harbormaster Deane are vehemently denounced among the vesselmen, and threats menacing their political prospects are freely made.

Just before nightfall yesterday the Rosaline tied up at the outer end of the landing barge at Van Buren street, thus completely surrounding it, save at the shore end, with boats of the line and making it impossible for any tug sent by the authorities to make fast to the barge. The boat-owners claim that if any boat passes a line over their decks without permission they have the right to cut the line. The permission will not be given and from the spirit prevailing there seems to be no doubt the line will be cut if the occasion arises.

### AFTER MAVERICK BANK WRECKERS.

**Attorney-General Miller Says the Men Must Be Brought to Trial.**

BOSTON, Mass., July 5.—[Special.]—The Maverick Bank indictments have been quashed, but that by no means ends the case. Attorney-General Miller arrived in Boston this afternoon, and said to a reporter that "if there is any power in the Department of Justice to punish the men who wrecked the Maverick Bank, they will most certainly be punished; that is to say, of course," he added, "if my information about the case is correct. It is not a question of one indictment, or two indictments, or a dozen indictments being quashed; it is a question of finding out by trial whether these men are guilty or not guilty. According to the testimony that has come to my attention, the men who have the credit of having wrecked the Maverick Bank decidedly deserve to be brought to trial. And, if guilty, you may depend upon it, and the public may depend upon it, that whatever power the Department of Justice possesses will be used to punish them."

### Col. Carr Welcomed Home.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 5.—[Special.]—Col. Clark E. Carr, Minister to Denmark, arrived home this afternoon. He was met at the depot by a large crowd and escorted to his residence. He thanked his old friends and neighbors for the greeting.

## IS CHOSEN CHAIRMAN.

### TAUBENECK TO DIRECT THE PEOPLE'S PARTY CAMPAIGN.

**List of Officers Chosen by the National Committee—Gen. Weaver's Speech in the Early Morn—Sentiment in Washington Over His Nomination—Something of Gen. Field, Nominated for Vice-President—Independents Profess to Believe They Can Win in a House Election.**

OMAHA, Neb., July 5.—The National committee of the People's party met this afternoon and organized by electing the following Executive committee: H. E. Taubeneck of Illinois, Chairman; J. H. Turner of Georgia, Secretary; J. H. Davis of Texas, George Washburne of Massachusetts, V. O. Strickler of Nebraska, Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, G. F. Gaither of Alabama, Lawrence McFarland of New York, and M. C. Rankin of Indiana, Secretaries. The committee has under consideration a proposition to make its headquarters at Omaha.

The committee held a meeting this afternoon and passed a series of resolutions. The reform press is urged to use all its influence, that upon July 24 or earlier every People's party club and labor organization in the United States will meet and collect campaign funds for the national campaign, and that they adjourn to meet again Aug. 16, the anniversary of the battle of Bennington, and that further funds be collected on that day. Speakers at all meetings are requested to take up collections. Women in sympathy with the movement are requested to form clubs for the collection of funds.

Loud calls were made for Gen. Weaver before the convention adjourned at 3 o'clock this morning, and he responded as follows:

You cannot imagine the feelings which animate me at this time, but I wish to congratulate this convention upon the splendid spirit which has characterized its work from the beginning until the present moment. It has been a scene of patriotic devotion to duty. I have seen no bitterness and if there has been any it has been less than I ever saw in a convention of this character and magnitude. [Applause.] I wish to thank you in the name of the people of this city for your earnest work here, for the sacrifices you have made, and the labors you have endured.

I have seen a great many conventions in this country, and I have to say to you that this is the greatest of them. [Cheers.] When I look over this magnificent gathering I rejoice in my heart that the cause of the people, which many of you have been laboring for years to advance, now shows unmistakable evidence of speedy triumph. [Applause.]

This is the grandest moment of our civilization. It is rallying the best hearts and best heads of the Nation around the three great contentions of modern times—the great land problem, the great currency or financial problem, and the great and overshadowing problem of transportation. [Applause.] These are the centers around which this great movement is rallying. You are right, and you will be triumphant as certain as we are assembled in this hall. [Prolonged applause.] Your faith and your work will conquer.

This is no longer a country governed by the people, and it is the great duty today devolving upon the party which you represent to rescue the government from the grasping of federated monopolies and restore it to the great common people to whom it belongs. [Applause.]

I wish to thank you for the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me, and to promise you that, in so far as it shall be within my power, your standard shall not be trailed in the dust or lowered during this campaign. [Applause.] And I wish to make you here and now a promise that if God spares me and gives me strength. I shall visit every State in the Union, and carry the banner of the people into the enemy's camp. [Applause.]

And now, having placed a ticket in the field, I humbly ask that you stand by it [cries of "We will," "We will"], that you will stand by the principles of your platform, the greatest ever given to the American or any other people. [Applause.] At some future time I shall be pleased to signify to you and the American people in a proper and formal manner my acceptance of this distinguished honor, and to give the world a reason for "the hope that is within us."

### WEAVER'S CHOICE SATISFACTORY.

**Republicans and Democrats Think Him Weak—Third Party Men Confident.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—[Special.]—Gen. J. B. Weaver's nomination by the People's party has given great relief to both Republicans and Democrats here. A new man might have infused life into the third party, and made it dangerous in spots in the West and South. But with a professional third party reformer like Weaver at the head of the ticket no fears are now felt. His nomination is taken to mean that the same set of cranks are running the People's party that have been doing this kind of business for a dozen years past. Weaver himself never showed any hesitation in selling the Greenbackers out and acting with the Democrats in Congress. He has made a pretty good thing out of his professional third partyism, as it gave him several things in the House which he could not have secured as a straight-out Democrat.

The People's party representatives in the House, however, are well satisfied with the situation this morning. The Representatives have united in signing a telegram to Gen. Weaver which says: "Accept our earnest greetings and congratulations on your nomination as the coming President of the United States." The Alliance members count on throwing the election into the House, and express belief in electing Gen. Weaver in that body.

### IS A VETERAN OF THE MEXICAN WAR

**Gen. Field Also Fought in the Civil War—His Popularity in Virginia.**

RICHMOND, Va., July 5.—[Special.]—The nomination of Gen. James G. Field for Vice-President by the People's party convention was a surprise throughout Virginia. While he had been mentioned for the position, it was believed here that his chances would be killed by the aspirations of Col. Robert Beverly, one of the delegates from Virginia who went to Omaha fully determined to capture the Vice-Presidency if it came South.

Gen. Field is a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars. He is about 65 years old and belongs to a family of lawyers. He was admitted to the bar two years after his return from the Mexican service. During the late war he served on the staff of Gen. A. P. Hill. He lost a leg at Cedar Mountain, and wears in its place an artificial limb. After the war he took an active part in politics and was Attorney-General of the State from 1877 to 1881. After his retirement from that position he went to live on his farm near Charlottesville, and has since given more attention to agricultural matters than to his profession. A few years ago he ran for the Democratic nomination to the State Senate in his district, but was beaten. Since that time the General has been drifting away from the party with which he had been identified.

He has always taken an active part in movements in which the farmers were especially interested, and is an enthusiastic Alliance man. Gen. Field was a good stump speaker ten or twelve years ago, and was fond of engaging in joint discussions with his opponents. He was known as one of the "longest windest talkers" in Virginia. The nominee is one of the most pronounced Baptists in the South, and is always a conspicuous figure in the State and Southern conventions of that denomination.

The Democrats admit that Gen. Field will greatly strengthen the third party ticket in the South. No man in Virginia is more popular among the ex-Confederates than he and the nomination pleases the farmers immensely. The People's party men are predicting that their ticket will carry Virginia on account of Gen. Field's popularity.

### ABOUT TO LOSE THEIR IDENTITY.

**Kansas Democrats to Be Swallowed by the People's Party Today.**

TOPEKA, Kas., July 5.—[Special.]—More than two-thirds of the delegates to the Democratic State convention, which meets here tomorrow morning, are in the city tonight. It is now almost certain that the convention will indorse the People's party Electoral ticket and renominate all the Populist candidates for State offices. This means that all Democratic organizations in Kansas will be abandoned this year and that the campaign against the Republicans will be conducted exclusively by the People's party State Central committee. There is a small but determined opposition to this program of the Democratic party leaders, and they threaten that if it is carried out they will walk out of the convention and nominate a straight Democratic ticket. They declare that if they cannot have Democrats to vote for they will vote the straight Republican ticket in preference to the Alliance. No matter what the convention does the Democratic party will be hopelessly divided, some going to the Republican and others to the People's party. Most of the People's party nominees are in the city working to secure a Democratic indorsement, and the Democrats who are manipulating the so-called fusion sentiment freely admit that the People's ticket is obnoxious to them, but insist that its indorsement is necessary to defeat the Republican Electoral ticket. The fusionists are headed by the State Central committee and the ex-Federal officeholders, while the element of the party opposed to it is composed principally of country editors and business men. There are no Democratic candidates for places on the State ticket, People's party nominees being the only avowed aspirants.

### REPUBLICAN TICKET IN ARKANSAS.

**A Candidate for Governor to Be Nominated at Little Rock Today.**

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 5.—[Special.]—The Republican State convention will meet in adjourned session in this city tomorrow. Few negro delegates have put in an appearance, and it is generally believed that the convention will contain less than twenty of them. When the convention met here in June to select delegates to the Minneapolis convention a resolution was passed declaring it the sense of the delegates that an entire Republican State ticket should be nominated, and for that purpose an adjournment till July 6 was taken. Gen. Powell Clayton, who was Chairman of that convention, has not yet arrived and it is believed that he has engagements that will prevent his presence here tomorrow. All the delegates seen tonight expressed the opinion that ex-Mayor William G. Whipple of Little Rock will be nominated for Governor. Col. Whipple says he will accept. It is stated that an effort will be made in the convention to indorse the ticket recently nominated by the People's party, but it will hardly prove successful. The convention may indorse several of the nominees, but will unquestionably nominate a candidate for Governor.

### IS A JUST TRIBUTE TO HIS MERITS.

**How Judge Thurman Views the Nomination of Cleveland.**

COLUMBUS, O., July 5.—The local Democracy held a ratification meeting of the Chicago ticket last night, at which ex-Gov. Campbell and others delivered addresses. Judge Thurman sent the following letter:

Yours inviting me to preside at the ratification meeting this evening was duly received. I more than regret my inability to accept, for it would give me great pleasure to be with you were it possible for me to do so. The renomination of Mr. Cleveland is a just tribute to his sterling merits, as a man, citizen, and a Democrat, and no one will take greater pleasure than I shall in contributing whatsoever may be in my power to his success.

A. G. THURMAN.

### ARRANGING THEIR RECEPTION.

**Cleveland and Stevenson to Be Officially Notified in New York.**

NEW YORK, July 5.—[Special.]—Mayor Grant and W. C. Whitney are making arrangements for the reception of Cleveland and Stevenson, the Democratic nominees for President and Vice-President, who will be in this city July 20 to receive the official notification of their nomination by the Chicago convention. Mr. Whitney has just returned to the city from Buzzard's Bay, where he conferred with Mr. Cleveland, but he declined to talk to reporters of his visit. Mr. Stetson has been invited to receive the Notification committee at the Manhattan club, and it is there that Mr. Cleveland will probably hear the official news also.

### RECEPTION TO THE NOMINEES.

**The Marion Republican Club Does Honor to Gov. Chase and Associates.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 5.—[Special.]—The Marion Republican club gave a reception tonight on the lawn of the club-house to the nominees of the State convention at Fort Wayne. Speeches were made by Gov. Chase, Senator Shockney, John W. Coon, J. B. Haywood, and others, including Rhody Shiel, who is enthusiastically for the ticket. Resolutions of condolence with the family of Charles F. Wilcox, who seconded Gov. Chase's nomination in the convention, as a railroad man, and who was since killed in a wreck, were adopted.

### Supreme Judges in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 5.—Delegates to the Democratic State convention to nominate three candidates for the Supreme bench, which assembles here tomorrow, have arrived. The candidates are T. A. Sherwood, G. B. McFarlane, and J. L. Thomas, the incumbents, and George A. Smith, a St. Louis lawyer, and Judges W. H. Hall and G. D. Burgess of the Circuit bench, seeking promotion. The fight is and has been a hot one, the principal charges and counter-charges being that railroad influence is too strong in more than one case.

### Will Arrange Democratic Conventions.

The Democratic Executive committee of the Cook County committee will meet tomorrow to arrange for calling a convention to nominate county officers, and to call conventions for the nomination of candidates for Congress in the four Chicago districts. It is believed the conventions will be called early in August.

### Tammany Falls Into Line.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The Tammany Committee of Twenty-four met this afternoon and indorsed the Platform of principles enunciated by the Chicago convention and pledged its earnest and untiring support to the nominees of that convention—Cleveland and Stevenson.

### Republican Club at Lebanon, Ind.

LEBANON, Ind., July 5.—[Special.]—A Republican club was organized here this evening with fifty-six charter members, and is to be known as the Harrison club of Lebanon, Ind. Dr. D. C. Scull was elected president, George Buffinger, secretary, and A. Morris, treasurer.

### Catchings Will Return to Congress.

GREENVILLE, Miss., July 5.—The result of primaries held in the Third Congressional District today insures the return of T. C. Catchings to Congress.

### PLACED THEIR HEADS ON THE RAIL.

**Foolhardy Action of Two Railway Men at Aylesworth—Both Instantly Killed.**

LOGANSPORT, Ind., July 6.—[Special.]—The south-bound passenger train which left Chicago at 8:20 last evening and arrived here at 12:25 this morning over the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railroad brought news of a fatal and most extraordinary accident. The train also bore with it the victims of the catastrophe, both of whom, Pierce Richardson and Otto Fiendling, lived in this city. Richardson was the engineer and Fiendling the fireman who had charge of the first section of west-bound freight train No. 87 that left here this evening for Chicago. This train sidetracks at Aylesworth, Ind., to allow the east-bound freight, 82, better known as Armour's fast meat train, to pass. No. 87 had switched off at Aylesworth at 10 o'clock and stood waiting for the meat train to arrive. There was a lay-over there of fifteen minutes before the arrival of the meat train.

Richardson and Fiendling were both tired, and they alighted from their engine, stretched themselves, and both lay down on the ground to rest for a few minutes in the interval before the arrival of the Armour train. The position they chose was on the ground between the switch and main track. They braced their feet against the switch and rested their heads on top of the south rail of the main track. Lying thus both men fell asleep.

The Armour train came dashing along at the rate of forty miles an hour, and while running at full speed struck the two men. Fiendling's head was horribly crushed in the rear, while Richardson's skull was staved in and his shoulder blade broken. The men were conveyed to Kouts Station, five miles away, where Dr. P. D. Noland, the road's surgeon, lives. By the physician's orders, Conductor Kertin of the southbound passenger train brought them on here, the surgeon accompanying them. Fiendling died just as the train reached here, and Richardson's recovery is scarcely hoped for.

### THEY FOUGHT A DUEL WITH CLUBS.

**Brothers Engage in a Fatal Battle at Grandview—Escaped to Kentucky.**

GRANDVIEW, Ind., July 5.—[Special.]—On the camp-meeting grounds near here yesterday afternoon the Knights of Pythias gave a picnic. Among those present were two brothers, James and Chris Sutton, sons of a farmer living near Newtonville, Ind. It appears the young men became involved in a dispute. They went off some distance and commenced a duel with clubs, beating each other in a horrible manner. The battle finally concluded by James striking his brother a violent blow on the head, crushing his skull, from the effects of which he died in an hour. After dealing the fatal blow James went to the river and made his escape to the Kentucky shore.

## ROLLED IN THE GRAVY

### WAITER SREIBORG ATTEMPTS TO ASSAULT H. M. KINSLEY.

**Eating His Dinner in the Holland House When the Man Suddenly Entered with Yells and Curses—He Is Finally Captured Covered with Wines, Meat, and Broken Glass—To Invade the Home of the Chimpanzee—Tammany Braves Squeal on Chicago—Field Slowly Sinking.**

NEW YORK, July 5.—[Special.]—The main drawing-room of the Holland House was crowded with guests at 8 o'clock this evening when an event happened that created the most intense excitement for a short time. Ernest Sreiborg, a discharged waiter, suddenly rushed into the room uttering wild yells and curses, and attempted to assault Proprietor H. M. Kinsley of Chicago, who was quietly eating his dinner at a rear table. The waiters attempted to stop Sreiborg, and a terrific fight followed.

Ladies screamed and fled into the street and corridor, followed by their escorts. The struggling men overturned a heavy table loaded with viands and costly porcelain and glassware. Hotel Detective Byrnes heard the row and ran in from the office and took a hand in the fight, but Sreiborg was strong and had been drinking enough to make him desperate.

He was not overpowered until several other tables had been swept of their contents, and when he was finally subdued the carpet was covered with broken crockery and glassware. Then the detective and four waiters took him to the West Thirtieth street police station, where he was locked up.

Sreiborg was a sorry spectacle as he stood before the Sergeant's desk. He was attired in a waiter's dress suit, but his clothes had been almost torn from him in the fight and were cut in many places by the broken glassware. He was covered with blood from the blows of his antagonists, and had evidently been rolled over and over in the meat, gravy, and wine upon the floor.

He is a Frenchman five feet eight inches tall, dark and heavily built. Dishonest waiters sometimes lose their checkbooks on purpose, thus enabling a dishonest cashier to swindle the proprietor. The rule at the Holland House has been for some time to impose a fine upon a waiter for losing his book. Sreiborg lost his last week, and for this and other offenses was told to leave. He went to the hotel for his pay Monday, and became much enraged when he found that a fine had been deducted from it. He had an angry altercation with Manager Harriman, refused to take the money, and left demanding his full wages.

### TO LIVE AMONG THE MONKEYS.

**Robert D. Garner Starts for Africa Today to Learn the Chimpanzee Tongue.**

NEW YORK, July 5.—[Special.]—Robert D. Garner, the man who speaks the language of the monkeys, starts for Europe tomorrow, and within two months will be on the Western coast of Africa ready to undertake his journey into the abode of the gorillas and chimpanzees. Mr. Garner has never been in Africa, all of his former work in studying monkey language having been done with such monkeys as are either imprisoned in public menageries or are owned by private collectors. He has demonstrated that each tribe or species of monkeys has its peculiar language. Of the small monkeys, Mr. Garner regards the brown capuchins as the most intelligent.

But the time has come when Mr. Garner thinks he ought to carry out his scientific investigations on a larger scale. He has chosen for his base of operations a portion of Africa which has never been visited by a white man. He will go direct from London to Cape Lopez, a trading station in the French Congo district, 400 miles north of the mouth of the Congo River.

Two hundred miles back in the country from Cape Lopez, in the upper valley of the Ogoli River, there is said to dwell a species of ape that builds huts out of dead wood and the bark of trees. When Mr. Garner reaches the headwaters of the Ashoba River he will be just under the equator and within 200 miles of Stanley Falls.

Here he expects to find plenty of big monkeys, and will also be among a tribe of blacks but little advanced from the wild animals of the forest. Mr. Garner's chief aims are to learn the language of the apes in that region and converse with them if possible, and then, by studying the speech of the natives, to see if there is any similarity or connection between their languages. To do this as perfectly as possible he will take a phonograph to use to catch their speech.

### COMPLAIN OF HARSH TREATMENT.

**Tammany Braves Say They Were Robbed While in Chicago.**

NEW YORK, July 5.—[Special.]—The Brooklyn and Tammany men who went to Chicago complain bitterly among themselves of the treatment they received. They do not like to have the stories get in the papers with their names, but they are filled with mournful anecdotes of the way they were maltreated and robbed by the Chicagoans. This does not apply so much to the leaders or to the men who had friends at Chicago, but the mass of Tammany men say that they were gathered together in a few big hotels like a flock of lambs and were shorn by everybody.

They say a puddle of ordinary mud would be cleanliness compared to the streets, and the inhabitants of Sodom and Gomorrah would have been shamed by the superior knowledge and open display of iniquity in Chicago. The gambling-houses were as open as the dry goods stores, and though they were glad enough to take in Tammany money for chips, they were unwilling to give back any of it, and no Tammany man is found who won at any of their games. The barrooms were like the thumbscrews of the Inquisition.

The Tammany badge was taken as a label that its wearer should be robbed with impunity. Three of the Nineteenth's delegation were thirsty one day and went into a barroom, where they ordered claret punches. The bartender said that he didn't care to take the trouble to make them—that they had better take something straight. H. B. Masterton, one of the party, offered to make the punches himself. He got a cheap bottle of claret and used half of it making the punches. After drinking them they asked the bartender how much there was to pay, and he said: "Two dollars; I told you you had better take it straight."

A man from the Battery district with a Tammany badge on his coat wandered into a cheap restaurant corresponding to the Bowery restaurants. He wanted something that he could get in a hurry, and he took a plate of soup that was marked 10 cents on the bill of fare. When he had eaten it he got a check for a dollar.

"What's this for?" he asked.

"Youse Tammany, ain't youse?" said the waiter. "What do you t'ink de people here is? Pay de check and say nothin'."

### STEVENS WON THE FIRST MATCH.

**The Annual Tournament of the Westchester Country Tennis Club Commenced.**

NEW YORK, July 5.—[Special.]—The annual invitation tennis tournament of the Westchester Country club began this afternoon. The first match of the day was between Richard Stevens, who won the Middle States championship last week, and R. V. Beach, who defeated M. D. Smith at Philadelphia.

In the first two sets Beach volleyed fairly well, but whenever he approached the net Stevens sent a ball past him down the side line. Beach made a good stand in the third set and getting one of his brilliant streaks ran the set out, 6-4. Stevens kept on with his work in the fourth set, while his opponent was rather erratic and the set and match went to the Columbian expert.

While this contest was in progress on an adjoining court R. D. Wrenn was playing Deane Miller. Wrenn is a left-handed player and many of his terrific serves were too much for his opponent. The first set went to the Harvard man on Miller's errors about as much as on Wrenn's own strokes. On the second set Miller's drives to the side lines were effective, and after four games Miller took the set.

In the last two sets the Harvard man played with increasing confidence and won somewhat easily, Miller tiring toward the close.

Much interest was felt in the reappearance on the court of R. P. Huntington Jr. In his unfinished match with A. E. Wright he showed a want of practice, but at times got up to something of his old game. E. L. Hall had Mr. Parker, the Yale champion, two sets to one when darkness prevented further play. Matches will be played every afternoon this week.

### IS REPORTED TO BE SLOWLY SINKING.

**Cyrus W. Field's Life Gradually but Certainly Ebbing Away.**

NEW YORK, July 5.—[Special.]—Cyrus W. Field was reported to be sinking tonight at his home at Ardsley, Westchester County, near Dobbs Ferry. Every hour finds him weaker than the preceding. His magnificent constitution is making a desperate fight against death. All day today Mr. Field was in a semi-conscious condition. He barely recognized any of his relatives and did not speak at all. From his mutterings it was evident that he was going over events of thirty-five years ago. The laying of the great Atlantic cable was lived over again. Mr. Field has lost greatly in flesh. He does not weigh more than eighty pounds. Dr. Coutant called at Mr. Field's house several times today and last night. He said that his patient's remarkably strong constitution was prolonging his life.

"He is so near death now," said the doctor, "that he probably will never get up again. He has not been so restless today, and he may live for several days. At the same time his condition is such that he may die at any moment."

### TURNED OVER THE ASSESSMENTS.

**New York Tax Commissioners Complete the Current Levy—Increases Shown.**

NEW YORK, July 5.—[Special.]—The Tax Commissioners today turned over the assessment rolls for 1892 to the Board of Aldermen, which met in special session at noon to receive them. The total valuation of real estate is $1,504,903,603, as against $1,464,247,820 in 1891, an increase of $40,656,783. The assessed value of personal estate is $323,359,672, as compared with $321,609,518 last year; total increase in real and personal estate, $42,406,937.

**Made a New Mile Record.**

Owners of steam yachts in this city expressed surprise this morning at the fast time—2 minutes 1 3-5 seconds—made by McBride Bros.' flyer, The Yankee Doodle, on the Schuylkill yesterday. Several enthusiasts declared that the Yankee Doodle would yet go a mile in 2 minutes. The Norwood's record is a mile in 2 minutes 12 seconds, and the Vamoose's, 2 minutes 27 seconds.

**Young Fales Sentenced to Death.**

Robert Alden Fales, Newark's boy murderer, was today sentenced to be hanged Thursday, Aug. 11, between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. in the jail in that city. While Clerk of the Court Smith read the finding of the jury, Fales stood unmoved, and when asked if he had anything to say, replied firmly and quietly, "Nothing."

**Two Boys Burned in the Barn.**

Contractor James O'Kane's one-story frame stable in Brown place, between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street and the Southern boulevard, was destroyed by fire early today and William McGoldrick, O'Kane's nephew, and Barnard Sinclair lost their lives. How the fire started was not determined.

**Notes of the Metropolis.**

Several banks called in a number of call loans today, and up to 2:30 made no offer to reloan the money.

Philip Myrick, 75 years old, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., went into the barn while Gabe Irwin was shooting with a Flobert rifle at a target on the barn door. One of the bullets struck the old man in the carotid artery and he died almost instantly.

The rumors continue current that the dividend in Louisville and Nashville for the first half of the fiscal year will be reduced, but the directors decline to make any statement in regard to the matter. The dividend will be acted upon at the directors' meeting Friday.

Richard Welch, 15 years old, was killed at Elizabeth, N. J. He and some of the boys were firing off a toy cannon. Welch held a cigar box containing the powder supply under his arm. One of his companions, a half-witted boy, threw a lighted firecracker into the box and both of Welch's eyes were blown out. He died soon after.

### RECORD OF RECENT DEATHS.

**The Rev. Adam X. Shoemaker.**

The Rev. Adam X. Shoemaker died Saturday, July 2, at 10:30 a. m., at his home, No. 3109 Groveland avenue. He was born sixty-six years ago in Franklin County, Penn. He came to Chicago in 1864, and for nine years thereafter was pastor of the Church of God, a Baptist congregation at Warren avenue and Robey street. The church building was removed a number of years ago.

# SHERIDAN IN BRONZE.

## MODEL OF THE UNION PARK STATUE ON EXHIBITION.

**It Shows "Little Phil" on His Famous Ride to Winchester—Squatters, After a Twenty Years' Residence on Land, Acknowledge Themselves Beaten, and Surrender to the Rightful Owner—Creditors May Get Twenty-Five Cents on a Dollar—The Pas-a-Pas Club Has a Picnic.**

A bronze statuette of Gen. Phil Sheridan, designed by J. E. Kelley, a New York sculptor, is on exhibit at McClurg's. It is a design submitted for the statue to be erected in Union Park by Charles T. Yerkes. Accompanying the statuette is a drawing containing some small changes to meet suggestions made by Mr. Yerkes. In the bronze casting Gen. Sheridan is shown as riding to Winchester, his horse at full speed, and with all feet off the ground. The weight of the body rests on a tree trunk at the back. The modifications made at Mr. Yerkes' suggestion, as seen in the cut published, show the General as he causes his horse to leap a low rail fence as he starts down the line at Winchester to turn the tide of battle.

Mr. Yerkes made an offer to the West Park Board of Commissioners some months ago to erect a heroic statue commemorating Sheridan. After a consultation a committee was appointed, consisting of J. L. Fulton, Chairman; H. L. Thompson, President of the board; and George Mason, to select a site and to make all the preparations necessary. A

SCULPTOR J. E. KELLEY'S MODEL.

commission was given to a Paris sculptor, but owing to some criticism from American newspapers because of the selection of a French artist to design the statue of an American General the Frenchman threw up the commission. An order has been given to Mr. Kelley, under certain conditions, to complete the work in time to have it unveiled before the opening of the World's Fair next spring.

The design, as given in the cut, has not been definitely accepted. There has been some criticism because all the horse's feet are off the ground, and before the committee decides to recommend its adoption the members desire that friends of Gen. Sheridan and persons who are familiar with the modeling of statues offer suggestions.

A Chicago artist has two models for a Sheridan statue, which have been highly spoken of by those who have viewed his work.

Mr. Fulton desires those who have any criticisms or suggestions to make to communicate with him in writing at No. 175 La Salle street.

### CONCLUDE TO GIVE UP THE FIGHT.

**The Collins Heirs Come to Terms with E. H. Davis.**

The Collins heirs, who have been living on the property at Ashland avenue and Thirty-first street belonging to E. H. Davis, have at last decided to give up the fight and have signed a lease, thus acknowledging Mr. Davis' rights to the land. They yielded possession Saturday to United States Marshal Hitchcock, who turned the property over to J. R. Doolittle in accordance with the judgment of the court. An indefinite lease was then given the Collins family. Its members will be allowed to remain in their shanties for the time being.

The family consists of Sarah Collins, the widow of John Collins, Matthew, Mary, Margaret, and Clara Collins. The people settled on the property some twenty years ago as squatters, and Mr. Davis has been unable to make terms with them until last Saturday. About a year ago the United States Court rendered a judgment that the property belonged to Mr. Davis, and the United States Marshal was about to clear the property and eject the Collinses when they came to terms. During the last few years the Santa Fé company and the Chicago, Madison and Northern have each appropriated a portion of the property for right of way. How much they are indebted to Mr. Davis will be settled by arbitration.

### MAY SETTLE FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

**Coster & Martin Expected to Make an Offer to Creditors Soon.**

Affairs in the case of Coster & Martin, who tried to run a corner in May corn, are progressing and Assignee Catlin may soon be expected to be able to make an offer to the creditors. Several cases have stood in the way, and of these two were disposed of yesterday by the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade. There was one claim against the defunct firm for $5,000, which was decided in favor of Irwin, Green & Co. A claim of $8,000 made by Armour against Coster & Martin was decided in favor of the latter firm. A claim of $17,500 made by Bartlett, Frazier & Co., as due on a sale of 35,000 bushels of May corn, was submitted to private arbitration, and it was believed last night that the claim was not allowed by the arbitrators. It is said that after the adjustment of the various claims, of which there are a few still outstanding, the offer of the firm to the creditors will be to pay about 20 cents, and possibly 25 cents, on the dollar. The liabilities are said to approximate $240,000 and the assets not far from $60,000.

### THEY DIDN'T HAVE A WORD TO SAY.

**Three Hundred Members of the Pas-a-Pas Club Make a Unique Picnic Party.**

There was a picnic party at the Grand Central Depot yesterday morning which attracted more than ordinary attention. It was about 300 strong and was destined to fill five Wisconsin Central cars and be transported to Clybourn Park. There was nothing unusual in the appearance of the picnickers. They wore the same big sunshades and carried the same rousing hampers which are expected with a bona-fide picnic aggregation.

The peculiarity which the depot master noted especially was the quiet manner in which they conducted themselves. There were no loud inquiries as to the whereabouts of the train or high-keyed demands that it be held for somebody or somebody's belated basket. In fact, although there were a fair number of women in the party, there was not a word spoken while it remained in the station.

The picnickers were the members of the Pas-a-Pas club, which is said to be the largest deaf mute organization in Chicago. Notwithstanding the lack of noise there was no lack of enthusiasm over the prospects of one of the pleasantest days of the year.

### DECLARE THEY ARE IMPOSED UPON.

**Stock-Yards Passengers Protest Against the Street Car Company.**

The bridge at South Halsted street, south of Twenty-second street, has been broken and swung open for some ten days or two weeks and the repairing has been unusually slow. Complaint has been made by South Halsted street car passengers about the action of the car company and yesterday a reporter for THE TRIBUNE went on a tour of investigation. He found that passengers for the Stock-Yards were told nothing of an obstructed track until they had arrived at Twenty-second street. Then they were given transfers south on Halsted street and told that the bridge was broken and that they would have to walk around over Twenty-second street bridge and back on Archer avenue to Halsted street—about a mile—or take a boat across the river.

When asked why he did not mention this when passengers asked him at Harrison street about the Stock-Yards Conductor No. 1,862 said he supposed every one knew about the broken bridge. One passenger asked for a pass on the boat, but was told he could walk around or pay his fare. Some walked around. Half a dozen more were directed through a dirty coal shed, over ropes and tarred cables, to an old coal boat, where they paid their fare, under protest, and were conveyed to the south side of the river. Several carriages drove up to the bridge, turned back, and went around. Few people knew what the trouble was and none knew how long it would last. All were indignant at the street-car company for not providing boats for its patrons.

Halsted street and Archer avenue car conductors were just as indifferent as those on the north side of the river. Several women and children were given North Halsted street transfers from both these lines and told nothing about an obstructed track. They paid their boat fare or walked. An Archer avenue conductor said he didn't care; the people had time enough to find it out; and when they asked him for transfers he supposed they knew about the condition of the bridge. Some of the passengers pronounced it "highway robbery." The four coal boats used are doing a big business.

### PRETTY WEDDING SERVICE IN AUSTIN.

**Miss Elizabeth Mary Purvis Becomes Mrs. John Rodolph Bowes.**

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Mary Purvis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Purvis, to John Rodolph Bowes was celebrated at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle in Austin last evening. The church was beautifully decorated with banks of palms, ferns, and smilax, and the altar, chancel, and rail were trimmed with roses and carnations.

The bride was accompanied by her sister, Miss Agnes Purvis, as maid of honor, and Miss Edith L. Bowes, sister of the groom, and Miss Ella Purvis, youngest sister of the bride, as bridemaids. The groom, supported by his brother, Frederick Marsh Bowes, as best man, met the bride at the altar. Philip Huston and Wirt Hecox were the ushers.

The bride, leaning on the arm of her father, carried a white prayer-book and was followed by her maid of honor and bridemaids. Upon reaching the altar the Episcopal marriage service was read by the rector, the Rev. Luther Pardee.

A reception, to which the relatives and immediate friends were invited, followed at the home of the bride's parents on South Park avenue, the wedding supper being served by Eckardt, while Tomaso's mandolin orchestra discoursed the music. Mr. and Mrs. Bowes left for the White Mountains and the sea shore. They will return about the middle of September and will be at home after Oct. 1 at No. 125 South Waller avenue, in Austin.

### FOR KILLING JAMES W. REYNOLDS.

**The Coroner's Jury Recommends That Robert Dougherty Be Held.**

A Coroner's jury yesterday recommended that Robert Dougherty, alias Robert Roddy, be held to the grand jury to answer the charge of killing James William Reynolds, aged 12. Reynolds died Sunday at the County Hospital from the effects of a pistol ball wound in the abdomen.

Last Thursday Dougherty and Reynolds were sitting on the front porch together at No. 106 South Peoria street. The landlady of whom they had rented a room there heard a shot and looked out to see Reynolds stagger and fall. Dougherty went to his room, and later, being asked about the shooting, said the boy shot himself. He was followed to a suburban train on the Northwestern road, but escaped.

Edward Reynolds of No. 88 Johnson street says his son left home with Dougherty the night before the shooting. In the hospital he asked the boy why Roddy shot him, and the son said Roddy was trying to show him how to shoot a man. Dougherty is about 19 years of age.

Dougherty, it is said, is wanted by the police for embezzling $350 from the Cold Blast Feather company. It was some of this money, it is supposed, with which the room on South Peoria street was hired. The Reynolds boy's mother said her son had told her before his death that he and "Roddy" were going West to become highwaymen.

**Chicagoans Bound for Michigan.**

A party of Chicagoans left last night in a private car over the Chicago and West Michigan for Alma, Mich., upon the invitation of A. W. Wright, President, and Dr. J. H. Lancashire, Secretary of the Alma Sanitarium. The party is composed of the following: Lyman J. Gage, Henry A. Gardner, James H. Pearson, Webster Batcheldor, O. D. Weatherill, William Penn Nixon, Samuel Clover, Carter H. Harrison, Melville E. Stone, John R. Wilson, Elbridge G. Keith, H. Rubleo of Milwaukee, Col. George R. Davis, Moses P. Handy, F. V. J. Skiff, Eugene Field, H. P. Murphy, Maj. R. W. McClaughry, F. Willis Rice, J. R. Chapman, Hamilton B. Bogue, Milward Adams, Albert W. Hester, W. T. Oakley, Charles Graham, Herbert B. Stone, and O. W. Ruggles.

**Crowds of Soldiers Get Their Pensions.**

Yesterday was the biggest day in the quarterly payment of pensions ever experienced by Pension Agent Clements and his force of clerks. There are 67,000 pensioners on the rolls of this district and 3,000 of these appeared in person yesterday to secure their checks. The corridor of the second floor of the Postoffice, where the Pension Office is, was almost impassable on account of the crowd of veterans who were in line awaiting their turn. The line was four blocks long, stretching as it did in an irregular line one and a half times round the entire corridor. In all about $250,000 was given to the veterans and soldiers' widows yesterday. The rest of the $2,700,000 at the disposition of Col. Clements will be sent by mail.

**Prospects of a Little Strike.**

D. T. Donavan, a contractor and builder at No. 173 Randolph street, has the prospect of a miniature strike on his hands. He has twelve non-union bricklayers working on a building at No. 1354 West Van Buren street, and a week ago, it is said, six union men went to the place and caused trouble by trying to induce the men to quit work. They assaulted Jacob Waller, one of the workmen, because he refused to go with them, and last night he swore out warrants for his assailants, the sworn out warrants for his assailants, the leader of whom, he says, was Nick Manden. At Mr. Donavan's request two officers will be detailed at the new building this morning to prevent any trouble between the men.

**West Side Barbers Meet.**

The West Side barbers met last night at Fitzgerald's Hall, Adams and Halsted streets. Two hundred attended. The meeting was called to take steps toward advancing the price of shaving from 10 to 15 cents. A committee was present from the South Side Barbers' Union. It reported that the South Side barbers had advanced the price of shaving. A committee of the West Madison Street Barbers' Association reported the shops on West Madison street had advanced the price. Thirty-six new members were enrolled in the West Side Barbers' Association and the outlook is that the 15 cent shaving price will soon be adopted.

**Censures the Owner of the Building.**

The Coroner's jury which yesterday investigated the circumstances of the death of Henry S. Green, who fell to his death through an air shaft in his home at No. 598 West Monroe street, censured "the owner of the building for not having a guard rail around said air shaft for the better protection of tenants of said building." Mr. Green was a civil engineer in the employ of the Drainage Board. Monday night he and his wife went out on the roof to see the fireworks. He wanted to show a kitten to some children on a neighboring roof, started for it, and fell into the open air shaft. His neck was broken by the fall. Mr. Green was 54 years old.

**Addresses by Missionaries.**

Eight hundred people gathered in the lecture-rooms of the Chicago Avenue Church last evening to participate in a missionary service. Addresses were made by George F. Fisher of Africa, Secretary of the World's Gospel Union; the Rev. Mark Fuller of India, and the Rev. A. B. Simpson, pastor of the Gospel Tabernacle, New York.

**Mrs. Barnes' Bond Forfeited.**

Mrs. Benton Barnes was not in Justice Randall H. White's court yesterday afternoon when her case was called and her bond of $500, with Warren Leland as surety, was declared forfeited, with leave to reinstate on or before July 8. Mrs. Barnes was arrested on the charge of cruelty to children in connection with the opera given at the Alhambra Theater last week.

**To Prevent More Floods.**

Street Superintendent Burke, with railroad representatives and a delegation of property owners from Grand Crossing and Dauphin Park, visited the flooded districts yesterday. Complaints have reached Mr. Burke that the railway embankments have shut off the drainage in the district bordering on Ninetieth and Ninety-first streets. Mr. Burke called on the railroad companies to remedy the trouble. The Chicago and Western Indiana first responded, and President Thomas accompanied the Superintendent on his trip yesterday. It is thought that if the ditches are opened under these tracks drainage to the old Rock Island ditch will be possible, providing against a repetition of the floods of the last two weeks. Mr. Burke will set men at work at once.

**Flowers for the Sick.**

Mrs. Lulah Ellsworth, Superintendent of the Fourth District Illinois Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, and Mrs. Arabella Armitage distributed beautiful lilies and roses among the County Hospital patients yesterday. Mrs. Ellsworth said the flowers came from Benton Harbor, Mich., sent by a society organized for that purpose. Twice each week large baskets full of these floral offerings and sometimes crates of fruit are brought here by the City of Chicago and distributed among the patients at the hospitals, the jails, and the different homes. The blind, it is said, seem particularly grateful for the fragrant roses given them.

**To Take a Pleasure Trip.**

The scrub-women, wash-women, mothers and babies, directly or indirectly connected with the Waifs' Mission, will be treated to a pleasure excursion on the lake tomorrow. Capt. Prindeville has offered his steamer, the Chief Justice Waite, and the women will leave on the boat at 10 o'clock, returning in the evening. The steamer will stop at different points along the lake front, and friends of the mission will furnish lunch at Evanston. Supt. Daniels and a number of assistants will go along to care for the little ones, so their mothers can enjoy the trip.

**An Operation Necessary.**

Walter, the 17-year-old son of Deputy Coroner Foskett is lying at the point of death at his home, No. 53 Florence avenue. Dr. Stover and Dr. Hektoen last night held a consultation and decided that it would be necessary to trepan the skull and lift a depressing section in order to save the young man's life. July 4 he and some other young men from Lakeview were playing in a game of baseball at Park Ridge. Foskett was catcher, and in an endeavor to secure a ball at which the batter struck received the full force of the blow of the bat on his head.

**For Alleged Embezzlement.**

Jesse Brown, a colored cook for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, was arrested by Postoffice Inspector Laughlin yesterday, charged with an embezzlement of $56 from his mother-in-law, Rebecca Scott, who lives at No. 1080 West Congress street. The money was forwarded in registered letters, and Brown, it is alleged, intercepted the carrier, secured the letters, and appropriated the money. The defendant was held to the Federal grand jury in $500 bail by Commissioner Hoyne.

**Ironmolders Have a Picnic.**

The District Council of the Ironmolders' Unions held a picnic yesterday at Columbia Park to celebrate the thirty-third anniversary of the founding of the order in the United States. Fifteen hundred people went out on the Santa Fé road to the picnic grounds. There were speeches, songs, and dancing, and at night fireworks. The four unions of the district council were all well represented. The picnickers reached Chicago at 10 o'clock.

**Subscription to Rice Milling Combine Stock.**

Subscriptions for Chicago to $1,000,000 of 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock and $500,000 of common stock of the National Rice Milling company will be received by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank in this city July 11-13. This company has been formed to buy and unite five of the largest rice-milling establishments in the United States. A net profit of $260,000 is looked for as the result of the first year's operation.

**All Closed Except Griesheimer.**

Yesterday was the day for the introduction of the closing at 8 p. m. of the 132 West Side clothing houses located in the territory bounded by the river, Kinzie street, Center avenue, and Sixteenth street. They had all signed an agreement to close at this time. Every one of the 132 proprietors closed except Fred Griesheimer of Madison and Halsted streets. He had signed the agreement.

**Fines a Newspaper Thief.**

A newspaper thief by the name of John Peterson was arrested yesterday by Peter Dammus, and Justice Blume fined the young fellow $15. West Adams street, in the vicinity of Ashland avenue, was the neighborhood he worked.

**Items.**

Officer Bock of the Central Station returned yesterday from Little Rock, Ark., with Leibnan Besser, who is charged with stealing $2,100 from his wife at the Central Hotel on State street.

The safe in Charles White's plumbing shop at No. 370 West Lake street was looted early on the morning of July 4, and $75 was taken. Patrolman Whitey is under arrest at the West North Avenue Station, suspected of complicity in the robbery.

M. C. Hanley, father of the boy who was picked up unconscious at Randolph street and Fifth avenue Sunday night, says that his son was not poisoned nor did he have a fit, but was the victim of overindulgence in bad bananas purchased of a street vender.

While James Wahl, a carpenter, was at work on a new building at Forty-second street and Lake avenue yesterday a hatchet fell from the second story and struck him on the top of the head. Although his skull was not fractured, he was so seriously injured that it is not believed he can recover. He was taken to his home.

G. P. Fritze, General Agent for the Homestead Loan and Investment company, who was arrested on the charge of obtaining $1,500 from Mrs. Anna Helfer of Springfield, Ill., by means of false pretenses, was not present in Justice Prindiville's court yesterday afternoon, and his bond of $2,000, with Isaac Steinheim as surety, was declared forfeited.

The Lyons and Riverside Division of the West Side Sunday-school will hold its "field day" Saturday July 9 at Riverside. A procession will be formed on the arrival of the 9:30 a. m. train. The scholars will march to the park, where athletic games will be held. The Hon. Walter Mills will deliver an oration on "Patriotism." A chorus of 500 voices will sing.

Judge Gresham resumed his labors in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, and will be occupied with court work for some weeks. Speaking of the report that an effort would be made to induce him to become a candidate for the Mayoralty nomination next spring, the Judge said: "I have heard nothing at all about it, and, of course, there is nothing in such a story."

Samuel T. Butler is locked up at the Harrison Street Station to await the arrival of an officer from Philadelphia. Butler was a tax collector in Philadelphia and, it is said, made away with $6,000 of the city's funds. He was arrested in this city by Officer Leonard of the Central Station, and Justice Lyon continued his hearing until this morning, fixing bail at $5,000.

It was 3 o'clock yesterday morning when Officer O'Brien of the Desplaines Street Station saw a man dressed in his night clothes run out of the alley between Quincy and Adams streets. The man was Henry Roseman, and he was pursuing three men who had stripped his house, No. 103 Quincy street, of flags and bunting. James Coleman was caught with several flags, and Justice Woodman fined him $25 and costs.

District Attorney Milchrist has not yet determined to apply to Judge Gresham for an order of removal in the case of Messrs. Morris, Gibson, and Heanessey, the members of the whisky trust indicted by the grand jury at Boston for violating the Sherman Anti-Trust law. It may be that Mr. Milchrist will be compelled to wait the presence of a District Judge before asking for the required order. In any event the attorneys will apply for writs of habeas corpus as soon as the removal order is asked for, and the indictments will be tested here.


### CHEAPEST EXCURSION TO NEW YORK.

July 5th, 6th, and 7th Round Trip $16.

Liberal stop over arrangements via Chicago and Grand Trunk railway by way of Niagara Falls. Ample sleeping car accommodations. Apply ticket office, 103 Clark street.

### To New York City and Return $16.

Via Chautauqua Lake, Niagara Falls, and Hudson River. Over the Erie lines. Office 242 Clark street.


# FAVORS THE FOURTH.

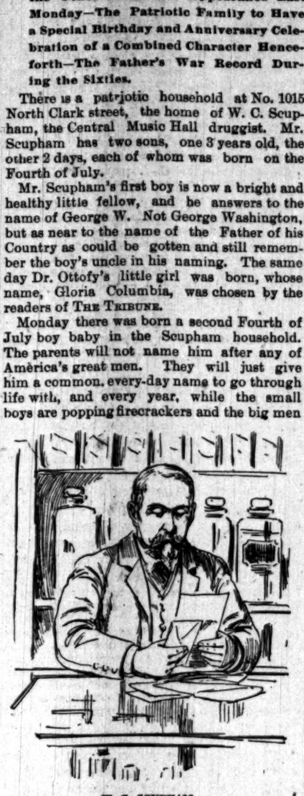
## MR. SCUPHAM HAS TWO SONS BORN THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

**One Came to Town Three Years Ago and the Other Made His Appearance Last Monday—The Patriotic Family to Have a Special Birthday and Anniversary Celebration of a Combined Character Henceforth—The Father's War Record During the Sixties.**

There is a patriotic household at No. 1015 North Clark street, the home of W. C. Scupham, the Central Music Hall druggist. Mr. Scupham has two sons, one 3 years old, the other 2 days, each of whom was born on the Fourth of July.

Mr. Scupham's first boy is now a bright and healthy little fellow, and he answers to the name of George W. Not George Washington, but as near to the name of the Father of his Country as could be gotten and still remember the boy's uncle in his naming. The same day Dr. Ottofy's little girl was born, whose name, Gloria Columbia, was chosen by the readers of THE TRIBUNE.

Monday there was born a second Fourth of July boy baby in the Scupham household. The parents will not name him after any of America's great men. They will just give him a common, every-day name to go through life with, and every year, while the small boys are popping firecrackers and the big men

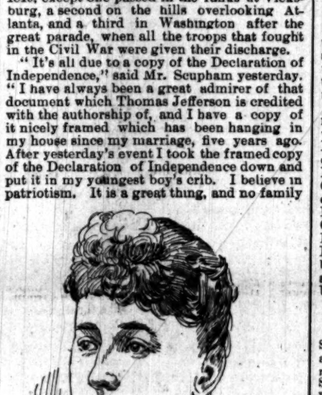


W. C. SCUPHAM.

are shooting cannon in honor of the Nation's birthday, Mr. and Mrs. Scupham will hold a little private celebration on their own account and give a birthday dinner to their two boys.

The mother was born in Cook County, and the father, although he was born in Scotland, has lived in Chicago since he was 5 years of age, except for three years that he was a member of Taylor's Battery from Chicago. Mrs. Scupham has passed every Fourth of July in Chicago since her birth, and Mr. Scupham has been here every Fourth since 1849, except one passed in the ranks at Vicksburg, a second on the hills overlooking Atlanta, and a third in Washington after the great parade, when all the troops that fought in the Civil War were given their discharge.

"It's all due to a copy of the Declaration of Independence," said Mr. Scupham yesterday. "I have always been a great admirer of that document which Thomas Jefferson is credited with the authorship of, and I have a copy of it nicely framed which has been hanging in my house since my marriage, five years ago. After yesterday's event I took the framed copy of the Declaration of Independence down and put it in my youngest boy's crib. I believe in patriotism. It is a great thing, and no family



MRS. W. C. SCUPHAM.

should be without a copy of the Declaration of Independence, to serve as a moral lesson to parents and children."

Mr. Scupham was born at Perth, Scotland, in 1843. He came to Chicago with his parents in 1849. He attended the Kinzie School, on the North Side, and afterwards went to the West Side High School, having George M. Howland as teacher. After leaving school he was for two years in Buck & Rayner's drug store, and July 9, 1862, enlisted in Taylor's Battery. He was with Sherman from Memphis all through his campaign in Georgia, and participated in many of the hard fights of those campaigns. The battery of which he was a member fired the first gun on the rear of Vicksburg, and got to Chattanooga just in time to take part in the battle of Mission Ridge. Mr. Scupham's Fourth of July in 1863 was passed at Vicksburg, and there was great rejoicing in the Union lines because of the surrender of the city to Grant that day.

A year later Taylor's Battery, after the battle of Mill Grove, looked across to the white roofs and buildings of Atlanta. The battle of Peach Tree Creek, at which Gen. Harrison

MASTER GEORGE W. SCUPHAM.

distinguished himself, was fought July 22. Taylor's Battery was stationed between his brigade and the one commanded by Gen. Gresham. Mr. Scupham was taken prisoner that day, and for two months he lay in Andersonville until he was exchanged along with 2,000 other prisoners under an agreement made between Sherman and Hood.

After his return to the Union lines he participated in the battles through Georgia and marched with Sherman through the Carolinas and on to Washington. He was at Columbia the night it burned.

Mrs. Scupham was Miss Hannah Doepp, a daughter of Dr. William Doepp of Homewood, Ill. She is 30 years old and one of a family of ten children. Mr. and Mrs. Scupham were married at Homewood, Sept. 15, 1886.

### IT NEVER DID RUN SMOOTH.

**True Love's Course Checked by a Determined Rival.**

An elopement was spoiled last night by an ardent rival. For three years Laura Siobiowic, No. 76 George street, has allowed Frank Smith to pay attentions to her. Lately the young lady took a fancy to Michael Spamic of South Chicago. Smith was given to understand that his acquaintance with the young woman was to cease, but he did not take kindly to this decision. He continued his attentions, and as a result of his persistency Miss Siobiowic packed up her dresses last night, and tying them in a quilt boarded a Chicago avenue car with Spamic to go to South Chicago. Smith followed them bareheaded, and as the car was being attached to a Milwaukee avenue cable-train he struck the girl a violent blow in the face, knocking her off the seat, and before Spamic could interfere he had floored him too. Two officers were on the car and gathering in the entire party, they took them to the West Chicago avenue Station. Smith was booked for assault. Spamic and the girl were detained as witnesses.

### PROF. WALTER C. LYMAN PASSES AWAY.

**He Was Widely Known Over the Country as a Teacher of Elocution.**

Prof. Walter C. Lyman, the veteran teacher of elocution and originator of the vocal instruction system bearing his name, died last night at 10:30 o'clock in his apartments at the Argyle Flats, Nos. 7 and 9 East Jackson street. For eighteen months Prof. Lyman had been suffering from Bright's disease, and a too arduous application of his wasting strength on his many schools hastened the fatal turn of his malady.

Walter C. Lyman was born in Geneva, N. Y., in 1837, and was the son of a Presbyterian minister. His early youth was spent in studying for the stage, much against the wishes of his father. After the death of the latter Prof. Lyman left Geneva for New York City, where he opened a school of elocution. In 1875 he gave up his prosperous school in New York and came to Chicago.

In Columbia College, New York, and various other institutions of learning Prof. Lyman had held the Chair of Elocution. Since the death of Prof. Joseph Lyons he had held the Chair of Elocution and Oratory at the University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind. Jessie Couthrie, Emily Gavin, and many noted dramatic readers were his pupils. The systems principally used in teaching elocution in modern colleges are formulated or modified from the Lyman system, which is known wherever the art and science of elocution are studied.

The last work of the professor was devoted to revising the proofs of his book on elocution, which is now in the publishers' hands, and will soon be issued from the press. Prof. Lyman was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity, the Royal Arcanum, and the G. A. R. U. S. Grant Post No. 28.

Arrangements for the funeral have not been made.

### ASTRONOMERS COMPARE OBSERVATIONS.

**Meeting of the Mathematical Section of the Academy of Sciences.**

The Section of Mathematics and Astronomy of the Chicago Academy of Sciences held a meeting at the Dearborn Observatory, Northwestern University, Evanston, last evening. R. W. Pike of Chicago read a paper on "The Principles of Spectrum Analysis as Applied to the Study of the Chemical Constitution of the Sun." The address was illustrated with lantern slides and experiments with the spectroscope. The paper was discussed by several well-known astronomers.

At this meeting the fact was brought out that a greater interest than heretofore is manifested in the astronomical sections of the academy. Membership is not confined to students of science. The academy has sections in botany, geology, chemistry, photography, physics, astronomy, and mathematics.

Among those who attended last night's meeting were Prof. S. W. Burnham, who has just returned from the Lick Observatory; Drs. H. C. Wilson of Goodsell Observatory, Northfield, Minn.; Prof. L. W. Underdown of the Underdown Observatory, Appleton, Wis.; Dr. J. H. Rauch of the State Board of Health; Prof. G. W. Hough, Director of the Dearborn Observatory; George E. Hale of the Kenwood Observatory; Dr. W. F. Poole of the Newberry Library; J. H. Kedzie, Dr. Oliver Marcy, Dr. Daniel Bonbright, and Profs. C. B. Atwell, C. B. Thwing, and Riley P. Martin, of the Northwestern University.

**The Seborowskis at Sioux Falls.**

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 5.—[Special.]—Elliott Seborowski and wife arrived today from Japan after an absence of several months. They will remain in Sioux Falls until the holidays. Mrs. Seborowski will be remembered as the divorced wife of Baron Destuers of the Netherlands diplomatic corps and the niece of the late John Jacob Astor.

### NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JULY 5.—THE SECRETARY of State today issued licenses to incorporate new companies as follows:

Alamo Mining company, East St. Louis; capital stock, $8,000,000; incorporators, J. R. Puckett, B. F. Read, N. Wilkerson, A. S. Evans, and S. M. Fry.

The American Bavarian Stone company, Chicago; capital stock, $200,000; incorporators, Frank M. Tressal, Crittenden A. Cox, and George W. Cox.

The Illinois Pure Aluminum company, Lemont; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Thomas J. Huston, Sylvester L. Derby, and others.

The Alton and Suburban Electric railway company, Alton; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Manning Mayfield, Henry C. Swift, and E. G. Webster.

The Central City Stone company, Peoria; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Charles F. Jans, Conrad Jaenig, and John H. Meakle.

Johnson County Creamery company, Vienna; capital stock, $3,600; incorporators, A. K. Vickers, W. E. Beal, and others.

Draper Knitting Mills, Danville; capital stock, $2,500; incorporators, Frank A. Draper, Thomas Conran, and Will Hull.

The Chicago Information Exchange, Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, John M. Secrist, S. E. Magill, and C. Loomis.

The Illinois Chicago restaurant; capital stock, $40,000; incorporators, John Vogelsang, Edward G. Sugg, and J. Eugene Sugg.

The Strauss Furniture and Carpet company, Chicago; capital stock, $4,500; incorporators, H. W. Israel, L. Oster, and Henry Hallenstein.

The K. K. K. Photo Sign company, Chicago; photographs; capital stock, $60,000; incorporators, John S. Stevens, Addie B. Stevens, and Oliver R. Trowbridge.

The Farmers' Butter and Cheese Factory, Donovan; capital stock, $5,500; incorporators, C. E. Barber, Evlan Barber, and Charles Ford.

Kickapoo Butter and Cheese company, Kickapoo; capital stock, $5,500; incorporators, J. A. Thomas, Abraham Randle, and Charles Ford.

Cosmopolitan Iron company, Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, A. L. Burke, R. F. Hennings, and G. G. Bellows.

The Campbell Advertising Novelty company, Chicago; capital stock, $3,000; incorporators, E. J. Campbell, Milo F. Bogard, and G. W. Davis.

National Association of Piano Tuners of Illinois, Chicago; incorporators, B. F. Carr, H. E. Shepard, and H. J. Strong.

Certificates were filed increasing the capital stock of the Danville Mining company to $20,000; of the Northwestern Shoe company, Belvidere, from $50,000 to $75,000; and of the Karr & Haggard company, Chicago, to $30,000.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

| | Age. |
|---|---|
| Thomas Ogden, Alice Weeks | 24—19 |
| Hans Andersen, Hannah Halversen | 26—26 |
| Robert A. Thompson, Agnes Brown | 26—22 |
| George J. Merrylo and Euphemia Farrell | 32—23 |
| James Wilson, Grace Lewis | 24—20 |
| Eugene Martin, Bertha Kappa | 27—19 |
| Daniel McCormick, Nellie Costello | 23—18 |
| William G. Martin, Mabel G. Gretton | 35—20 |
| Augustus Broden, Harvey; Elma J. Jaeson, Philadelphia | 52—32 |
| Elijah L. Brenner, Lizzie C. York, Plymouth | 34—19 |
| George J. Smale, Kate Trautman | 27—28 |
| Machael Machacek, Barbara Bonda | 21—20 |
| Geampatistia Magliette, Guiseppina Perrone | 50—50 |
| Michael Weber, Mina Boffenger | 35—26 |
| Abraham Solomon, Annie Ruttner | 25—22 |
| James Tipner, Harriet Rudek | 24—24 |
| Aurvek Josef, Annie Lipner | 24—21 |
| Gus F. Ellison, Annie Marie Anderson | 29—26 |
| Samuel Jones, Clyde; Mary Allen, same | 34—22 |
| Caldwell Preest, Lucy Nash | 40—37 |
| John N. Fry, Mary Burns, Galesburg | 25—22 |
| George J. North, Cincinnati; Minnie Sparge, same | 42—23 |
| Herman Gielow, Mary Herforth | 25—21 |
| Archer C. Pierce, So. Evanston; Jennie Kellogg, same | 24—22 |
| Joseph Willes, Mary Hoggan | 30—27 |
| Joseph Pickacz, Mary Kuzel | 29—30 |
| Patrick Cummins, Fannie Dooner | 23—25 |
| Robert H. Schweitzer, Sophie Ackermann | 25—23 |
| John E. McDonald, Maggie Jones | 27—26 |
| Josef Hoza, Mary Dadke | 24—25 |
| John N. Corner, Streator; Alice B. Dyer | 43—38 |
| August Bonk, Katherine Zeman | 27—28 |
| F. E. Stull, Norwood Park, Grace Chapin, same | 21—19 |
| George E. Johnson, Minnie E. F. Johnson | 22—18 |
| Franz Schwichtenberg, Anna Metza | 25—21 |
| L. O. Larson, Maughn Mills, Wis., E. C. Carlson | 31—26 |
| John R. Bowes, Austin, E. M. Purvis, same | 22—21 |
| J. F. Benson, Joliet, E. M. Van Donburgh, same | 25—21 |
| Max J. Myer, Rebecca Weiss | 24—19 |
| Alfred Marks, St. Louis, J Fremder, same | 26—23 |
| John A. Beachtie, Cora Paulus | 25—22 |
| Francesco Cerone, Rosalia Cerone | 23—22 |
| Benjamin C. Shaffer, Emma Peterson | 51—26 |
| Jan Czech, Agate Lubik | 27—20 |
| Charles E. Mann and Hood | 32—30 |
| Konstantin Barwig, Zofa Kuss | 26—20 |
| Joseph W. Woodcock, Sadie Brennan | 36—28 |
| Peter J. Pearson, Mary Schneller | 30—27 |
| John Lind, Nellie Anderson | 27—26 |
| Nicholas Thielen, Augusta Giese | 26—28 |
| John Szarezyk, Tekla Szarezyk | 25—24 |
| Edward Woodruff, Nona Adair, Sioux City | 27—20 |
| Edward John Kennedy, Evaline Kelly | 28—23 |
| Vincenta Rosky, Magnia Szwinka | 24—24 |
| Harold Kuhn, Fredericke Werner | 21—21 |
| Frank Banassynski, Victoria Mikitynski | 27—28 |
| Nathan W. Whitcomb, Ella J. Wibo | 57—19 |
| Adam Hereth, Nathanee Brederlana | 24—22 |
| George Case, Evanston, Anna R. Moyers, same | 30—22 |
| Charles Lacey, Nellie M. Corrigan | 21—19 |
| Henry Stehl, Lena Schutt | 24—23 |
| Henry Killan, Broadland, Annie Miller | 34—28 |
| William C. Carroll, Winnefred A. Sands | 31—26 |
| Henry D. Tallman, Mary A. Reid | 27—22 |
| Ephraim D. Bullard, Helena Murpha | 34—30 |
| K. John Kenak, Mary Karik | 21—19 |
| Emil Handt, Augusta Schmidt | 40—31 |
| Andrew Doniski, Agnes Gill | 25—22 |
| John G. Osterhoff, Hattie McCabe | 34—23 |
| Walter Sharts, Terre Haute, S. Barter, same | 24—23 |
| Otto Glosch, Harlem, Martha Timmerman | 37—29 |

### MARRIAGE LICENSES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Theodore G. Meichelf, Mary Hecht | 29—27 |
| Edward L. D. Phillips, Mary Ellen Durkin | 27—20 |
| Henrich Beher, Annie Eliza Goodmann | 29—32 |
| Hermann Poser, Maggie Kieffer | 31—27 |
| Frank J. Mooney, Mamie O'Hearn | 22—18 |
| Denis Stanton, La Salle, Mary O'Neil, same | 23—23 |
| Louis Donken, Anna Seider | 22—19 |
| John Finerty, Rosie Luschner | 22—19 |
| Harry S. Anderson, Dora Kommer | 23—21 |
| C. C. Wilcox, New Orleans, Viola S. Harvey | 30—28 |
| Frank J. Welch, Lizzie Fendt | 31—19 |
| Alois Krist, Annie Eliza Goodmann | 27—20 |
| Edward Quigley, Lizzie Sweeney | 26—19 |
| Leon Welles, Maggie Collins | 36—31 |
| Frank Carnahan, Lizzie Baillie | 32—35 |
| Thomas Moran, Katie Cudmore | 39—25 |
| Thomas Shaughnessy, Ellen Toohey | 27—24 |
| Andrie Zmieh, Wiktonia Makarewska | 25—19 |
| Thomas O'Keefe, Mary Walsh | 47—34 |
| Louis Wellhausen, Mary Keich | 30—31 |
| Severine Hermanson, Ella Peterson | 28—25 |
| Elmer E. Roskwood, Hattie D. Wenger | 27—18 |
| Frank S. Winchell, Anita Hanson, Washington Honor, Wis. | 29—23 |
| Lee Sue, Lyda Gib | 38—32 |
| Daniel J. C. Costley, Ella Farmer | 31—30 |
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# The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPERIA LODGE NO 411, A. F. & A. M.—Members are hereby notified that visitors invited to attend a regular Communication of the Lodge at their hall, Randolph and Halsted-sts., Wednesday evening, July 6, at 8 o'clock. Work.
D. A. ARNOLD, W. M.
Attest: H. B. CHANDLER, Secretary.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY NO. 35, K. T.—Sir Knights are requested to assemble at the asylum Thursday, July 7, at 1 o'clock p. m., to attend the funeral of our late Frater, Sir Frank Kolkebeck.
F. C. ROUNDY, E. C.
GEORGE L. WARD, Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1892.

## ORIGIN OF THE DEMOCRATIC FREE TRADE PLANK.

**The Confederate Creed of 1861 Reaffirmed by the Democrats in 1892.**

I.

*Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, adopted when in rebellion on March 11, 1861, at Montgomery, Ala., was as follows:*

*"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, and excises FOR REVENUE ONLY, necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defense, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury; NOR SHALL ANY DUTIES OR TAXES ON IMPORTATIONS FROM FOREIGN NATIONS BE LAID TO PROMOTE OR FOSTER ANY BRANCH OF INDUSTRY."*

**Free Trade Plank of June 22, 1892.**

II.

*The Democratic National convention adopted as its tariff platform in Chicago, June 22, 1892:*

We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has *no constitutional power* to impose and collect tariff duties EXCEPT FOR THE PURPOSES OF REVENUE ONLY, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

THIRTY-ONE THOUSAND pounds of butter were sold at Elgin yesterday at 20 cents.

THE latest quotation for silver in Wall street was 87¾, which is equal to 67.66 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THE New York SUN says there are 45,343 reasons why Democrats should vote for Stevenson for Vice-President, every reason of the 45,343 representing a Republican Postmaster who was dismissed from office by Stevenson "because he was a Republican." It is curious, however, that while the *Sun* has found 45,343 reasons why Democrats should vote for Stevenson it has not found one reason why they should vote for the "stuffed prophet." Another curious thing is that the civil service mugwumps propose to vote for Stevenson in spite of these 45,343 decapitation reasons why they should not. It is a consistent lot of chumps in the Cleveland band wagon.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators last Saturday evening were 4,953,000 bushels of wheat, 3,743,000 bushels of corn, 1,064,000 bushels of oats, 98,000 bushels of rye, and 19,000 bushels of barley. Total, 9,877,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 3,554,644 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 24,262,000 bushels of wheat, 7,844,000 bushels of corn, 4,971,000 bushels of oats, 271,000 bushels of rye, and 336,000 bushels of barley. These figures are smaller than the corresponding ones a week ago by 299,000 in wheat and larger by 1,580,000 in corn. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week a year ago decreased 178,985 bushels.

THE effect of a revival of the free silver coinage question was prominent in the stock markets yesterday. The whole list of New York stocks opened at a decline from Friday's quotations, and the market was active and heavy. The local stock market was the dullest that it has been at any time this year, and seemed completely devoid of buying orders. Sterling exchange continues firm, and further exports of gold this week are expected. New York exchange sold at 70 cents premium.—In the leading speculative produce markets there was considerable interest in corn, oats, and provisions, and little in wheat. Local conditions were responsible for the strength manifested. As compared with the latest prices of Saturday September wheat closed ⅛ cent lower, corn 1 cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, cash rye firm, barley steady, flax firm, September pork 20 cents higher, lard 12½ cents higher, and ribs steady.

THE Omaha "people" only threw out the free silver demand as a sop to attract the silverites. If they should get the fiat currency demanded they would bid good-by to silver so long as the paper costing them nothing could be used for the payment of debts. During that time the silver dollar would be as rare a thing in the hands of the "people" as diamonds are now. The silver dollar would compare with the paper dollar as a diamond does with a piece of cut glass. And the members of the Omaha convention well know it, if they have any sense at all. Furthermore, they must be able to see that when the fiat paper stuff was swept out of the way, as it soon must be, the people would then fall back on the best, one extreme following the other. They would then have little use for silver. The silver monomaniacs ought to steer clear of the fiat cranks as far worse enemies than even the "gold bugs" could be. The latter are willing to have silver used as subsidiary money. The fiat cranks would not use it at all.

THE supplementary platform adopted at Omaha declares that "the present system of protecting American labor opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world and crowds out our wage earners." These are rank falsehoods. The law is "hard" against both paupers and criminals, and is being well enforced. It does not let in Asiatics at all, and unless every able-bodied immigrant from Europe be adjudged to belong to the pauper or criminal class the Omaha statement is a rank lie. And it may be well to call their attention to the fact that the matter is one for Congressional legislation. If our lawmakers can be satisfied it is politic or popular to exclude foreigners altogether they will do so, whatever party may be in power. Hitherto the Democrats have steadily resisted all attempts to shut out the laborers of Europe, as there are too many foreigners in the United States who belong to that party, and the Republicans have not essayed to do more than to exclude those who are admittedly undesirable as citizens of any free country.

## FOUL STREETS AND ALLEYS.

A terrible word picture of the condition of numerous streets and alleys in this city was presented in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday. A long list of what ought to be thoroughfares was presented, all of which are practically impassable, and of alleys that are literally reeking with filth, the accumulation of months and years, which scavengers paid for the service have failed to remove. In many large areas the streets are so badly broken up that the hack drivers systematically avoid them, and passage by a loaded team is attempted only to be given up in despair. Of course it is impossible to clean those streets while in that condition, and they are corrupt sloughs in which the filth thrown into them by residents festers and smells to heaven. Hundreds of alleys in these and other districts are crowded with garbage boxes filled with disease-breeding material which need not be described. There they lie untouched for weeks and months together, their poisonous emanations penetrating into the adjacent buildings and menacing with an epidemic of disease the inhabitants when a hot sun starts the filth into more rapid decomposition, while many millions of animal entities swarm above and within the festering mass. And it is no discredit to the reporters to say that the descriptions are tame as compared with the actual facts of the case. Any person who, after reading the statement, will make a tour of observation for himself can conscientiously say, as did the Queen of Sheba, that the half has not been told.

Due allowance may be made for the fact that the unusually heavy rainfall of the last two months much increased the difficulty of removing filth, especially on the unpaved alleys and the broken streets. But the conditions are so much worse than they ought to be that nothing less than the word "disgraceful" will apply, added to which they are positively dangerous. A terribly inefficient scavenger service is responsible for very much of the evil, and a lack of police supervision for the rest. The scavenger department ought to be so organized and directed that it can care each day for a reasonable quantity of filth all over the city, and not only take it away from the places in which it is deposited by the people, but carry it to crematories where it will be totally consumed by fire, instead of being dumped to fester in places where its presence will be little less objectionable than in those from which it was removed. The duties of the police force ought to include daily inspection of the city in its sanitary aspect. The police officer patrolling his beat should be required to note and report on all considerable infractions of sanitary law. It should be his business to report the placing in streets and alleys of material which has no right to be there, and improper disposition of material that citizens are authorized to put outside the building instead of burning it within. Also it should be his duty to report on the condition of a street after it has been torn up by gas companies or others and the pavement nominally replaced by them. The latter is one of the most important points that could be insisted on, as it is largely owing to such neglect that so many streets are impassable.

A remedy for this miserable state of things is imperatively necessary and should be provided right away. The city Aldermen ought not to adjourn for their summer vacation till they have set in motion the engine which is to abate the evil, at least, to tolerable dimensions. They and the other authorities should instantly propose and speedily mature plans for cleaning the streets and alleys and properly disposing of the filth thus removed. If the reform is neglected till after they return from vacation it will be late in the fall before they begin to work upon it, and then winter will come along too soon to permit the doing of half or perhaps a quarter of what ought to be accomplished before the close of the year. It is a case of urgency, one which demands the dropping of petty differences of opinion and jealousies if any exist, a willingness to pull off the coat and go to work in harmony for the common good. If special assessments be considered necessary they should be decided on with a unanimity that will give little encouragement to objectors, and, above all, it ought to be resolved to purify the service, so as to insure that the funds will be paid to men for doing their duty, not for bumming and loafing.

## THE CRANK PARTY PLATFORM.

The declaration of "principles" by the crank party convention at Omaha is a curious document. It is brimming over with contradictions—full of "demands" which if granted would result in a chaos of unreason and impracticability. It demands "free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1"; but what is the use of wanting free and unlimited coinage of gold when there would be no gold to coin in competition with the very much cheaper silver? The gold would soon be handled in the shape of bullion and sold at a big premium in silver, as the ratio of intrinsic value is 23 to 1. Nor would either of those metals be coined as money if the second crank demand were granted—viz.: "that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita" to begin with. That would mean the issue of 3,300 millions of fiat scrip paper "money" as a starter, to be followed by the issue of other billions when the "people" found out that it had not the purchasing power promised.

There is not in the whole document even an intimation of any way in which the value of that paper "money" is to be sustained at any purchasing power other than that which would attach to it by reason of its legal tender character, provided, that anybody would consent to receive it as a legal tender or sell anything on credit to be paid with it. In the absence of any guarantee for its redemption in any tangible value the stuff could not be forced on creditors in the payment of old debts; and no one would consent to sell for it property or labor. Consequently the fiat rags would soon be universally rated as of no value and drop out of circulation.

Then these cranks profess to want a "graduated income tax." It is difficult to see of what use that would be in running the government, as the tax would be paid in fiat currency, of no value for the purchase of supplies for the army and navy or postal transportation or the pay of government officials. As well might the taxpayers be assessed per pound in paper on their incomes in such currency as the People's party cranks want as to rate their taxes at so much per dollar. There need be little doubt that under such an arrangement "the money of the country would be kept in the hands of the people." The United States Treasury would not want to collect what it could make for itself ad libitum by the running of a printing press, so long as there was any inducement for printing it at all, and it would be of no use in other countries, except as a curiosity. Certainly it would stay in the hands of the people, "and much good it would do them."

"The government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people," also "the telegraph and telephone," says the cranks' platform. But how are they to be acquired? The nearly 180,000 miles of railroad in the country are rated as worth eight to ten billion dollars, or three times as much as the vast sum it is proposed by the cranks to issue as money "to begin with," while the telegraph and telephone systems would raise the total to nearly four times the proposed $50 per capita for the population of the United States. Plainly, they could not be paid for with that wildcat "money," and if the difficulty were met by the issue of bonds payable in the fiat paper the holders of the railroad property would not want to sell at any price in such stuff. To force them to sell and take their pay in fiat money would be worse rascality than confiscation. It would be telling a million owners to step aside in much the same way that the robber takes possession of property on the highway, because he is able to enforce the demand with a revolver.

These are the main points in the Weaver platform. "The rest is all but leather and prunella." The document tells much that the people already know—for instance, that "the civil war is over," and that "our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value." Also, it makes the curious declaration with regard to "every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous, and temperate" that the members of the convention consider these questions to be "secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution," the "great issues" being the issuing of unlimited amounts of fiat scrip for the purpose of swindling those to whom they owe money. It is not strange that a lot of dishonest visionaries and swindlers should rate intelligence, virtue, and temperance as minor matters, but they need not have been such arrant asses as to advertise the fact to the people. Nor was it vitally necessary to demand the establishment of postal savings banks for "the safe deposit" of the fiat stuff they demand to have issued to take the place of coin money which has an intrinsic value. They need not be afraid that any thief would be so mean as to steal it when once he understood of how little use it could be to him.

## THE DEMOCRATIC FREE TRADE COWARDS

The Springfield *Republican* is one of the papers which has been clamoring for free trade for more than twenty years. It left the Republican party because of its inability to make that organization a free trade party and went over to the Democrats, who have given the *Republican* what it has been demanding so long. But with the "Promised Land" in sight, and Cleveland, the false prophet, leading the way to it, the *Republican* refuses to enter the land of milk and honey, and turns back into the desert. It says that free trade, in the language of the late lamented Gov. Bill Allen of Ohio, is a "d——d barren ideality," and that as the government cannot get along without a tariff which is "amply protective," a free trade policy cannot be adopted.

The *Republican* alleges that the government must have $200,000,000 from customs, and that tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, wine, and spirits would not produce more than half that amount, leaving a hundred millions which would have to be collected in the shape of duties on protected goods. A little study of official documents shows the absurdity of these statements. The total custom-house receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, were $178,000,000. The amount collected from imported wines, spirits, fermented liquors, and tobacco was about twenty-one millions. The revenue derived from duties on all other articles, most of them competitive manufactured goods, was $158,000,000. Supposing that during the last fiscal year the only duties levied had been 3 cents a pound on sugar, 5 on coffee, 10 on tea, 10 on spices, and 10 on cocoa, and also the present spirits, wine, and tobacco duties. In that case the receipts would have been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sugar—3 cents a pound on 3,533,045,000 pounds | $105,991,000 |
| Coffee—5 cents a pound on 640,955,000 pounds | 32,047,000 |
| Tea—10 cents a pound on 93,850,000 pounds | 9,385,000 |
| Spices—10 cents a pound on 30,400,000 pounds | 3,040,000 |
| Cocoa—10 cents a pound on 21,500,000 pounds | 2,150,000 |
| Spirits and tobacco duties | 21,000,000 |
| Currants, dates, bananas, cocoanuts | 1,000,000 |
| Total | $174,613,000 |

The Democrats who have been fiercely advocating free trade, but who are now afraid to try it, will say that the duties on the above articles will lessen their consumption, and that the revenues will shrink. They must not forget that according to their figuring, and that of Cleveland and Mills, the removal of the duties from competitive goods will save American consumers a *billion and a quarter of dollars* a year, now paid as they declare to protected manufacturers. The consumers, with that vast sum of extra money in their pockets, will not grumble if they have to pay a little more for their tea, coffee, and sugar.

But if the customs receipts should fall off somewhat, the Democrats will have the internal revenue, with its enormous potentialities of income, to fall back on. Great Britain, with a population of thirty-eight millions, collects $50,000,000 from fermented liquors. The United States, with sixty-six million people, collects about $30,000,000. It could raise $60,000,000 without its being felt by the consumers of beer. The English excise on spirits produces $77,000,000. This country collects only about $85,000,000. The amount could be raised to a hundred millions and the consumer would never know that the law had been changed.

The *Republican* says that when—

> Republicans talk about a Democratic revision of the tariff to a revenue-only basis, as a promise of free trade, it becomes in order to state how the necessary revenue is to be raised without taxing quite heavily imported competition manufactures.

THE TRIBUNE has shown how it can be done without the least difficulty, and the consumers freed from the burden of those alleged unconstitutional contributions to home manufacturers which are set down by the distinguished economist, Senator Mills, at a minimum figure of a billion and a quarter dollars a year.

This pretended concern about the protection of the revenue is an attempt on the part of the white feather *Republican* to hide its cowardice. It has been calling on its party to take the free trade plunge all these years. Its party has done so, and now the poltroon *Republican*, fearful of the consequences of its campaign of education, is assuring its readers that the Democratic free trade platform means nothing and can amount to nothing, and that when the Democrats declare they are for free trade and that protection is unconstitutional they must be understood in a Pickwickian sense, that while they believe in free trade in theory they are protectionists in practice.

The *Republican* is not alone in its cowardice. Many other Democratic papers, both South and North, are lifting their trembling voices to heaven and swearing that their party cannot and will not introduce free trade. Majah Jones of the St. Louis *Republic* is one of these weaklings. He preached free trade for years, but when the Chicago convention met he reported from the Committee on Resolutions a sickening protection straddle, which was indignantly knocked out by the convention, only four of the delegates from his own State voting against the free trade substitute. Yet in spite of the action of the party the Majah and his fellow-cowards are seeking either to thrust the tariff question entirely to one side and make the stuffed scare-crow "force bill" the great issue, or to induce people to believe that if the Democrats do carry the election they will not put an end to protection by adopting free trade, alleging falsely that the revenue necessities of the government are such that it cannot be done.

Watterson, in his *C.-J.* paper, to all such squirming poltroons:

> If the tariff substitute adopted by the Chicago convention is not Democratic law and gospel, then there is no Democratic party, and, so intending it, the majority of the convention when it put its foot on the original [Vilas straddle] resolution of the Platform committee proposed to stamp out Republican protectionism forever from Democratic counsels.

## THE CRANKS' SHINPLASTER "MONEY."

The "third party" people have queer ideas about money. They seem to think that purchasing power has nothing to do with the question of value; that an abundance of valueless scrip will be more useful than a good supply of coin money; that intrinsic value is not of the slightest consequence; that a piece of paper worth a fraction of a cent can be by law elevated to the dignity of power equal to a gold eagle by calling it ten dollars; that it is all a mistake to treat a piece of paper as simply a promise to pay a stated sum in specie, when they can make it money without redemption. They say in their Omaha platform:

> We demand a national currency, safe, sound, and flexible, issued by the General Government only, a full legal-tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum to be provided as set forth in the Subtreasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or a better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

What do they mean by "safe and sound"? Do they want money that will pass all over the Union at par with gold or silver? If so we are on that basis now and have plenty of money for the legitimate uses of trade, commerce, and speculation. They want this "safe and sound" money to be "issued" by the government. They do not say "coined," but want it manufactured by a paper mill and printing press. They want it to be made a "full legal tender for all debts," but do not say "for debts now due," though it cannot be doubted that is what they intend and desire. The "money" is to be issued "on the Subtreasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance" at 2 per cent per annum, loaned at this rate on lands held by farmers and used to pay at full face for all public improvements, of course including those made already. That is where the gazelle comes in. The people receiving this stuff in exchange for good "sound" money paid out in the past might do what they could with it. Probably it would soon be passing from hand to hand at little more than a cent on the dollar. A man might sell a horse for $100,000 in the stuff if he thought he could pay it out for something else on the same depreciated terms, but he would not sell land for it. Nor would a workman accept it as wages for labor. After the scrip had been used as a fraud with which to pay off all debts now existing, and allow the debtors to retain possession of the property, it would be of no further earthly use. That is where the "flexibility" would show itself. It would bend and double up and shrink into sheer worthlessness. But if it enabled dishonest debtors to swindle their creditors Weaver & Co. would be satisfied.

## AUTOMATIC BRAKES AND COUPLER BILL.

The Republican National convention at Minneapolis favored in its platform "efficient legislation by Congress to protect the life and limb of employés of transportation companies engaged in carrying on inter-State commerce." The Democratic National convention at Chicago, in much the same language, favored "legislation by Congress and State Legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employés and those of other hazardous transportation companies." President Harrison in his first message to Congress called attention to the fact that during the year 1888 more than 2,000 railway employés were killed and more than 20,000 were injured in the services of their roads, and said:

> It is competent, I think, for Congress to require uniformity in the construction of cars used in inter-State commerce and the use of improved safety appliances upon such trains. Time will be necessary to make the needed changes, but an earnest and intelligent beginning should be made at once.

In his next annual message and also in his last he repeated his recommendation and emphasized its importance, saying:

> I have twice before urgently called the attention of Congress to the necessity of legislation for the protection of the lives of railroad employés. During the year ending June 30, 1890, 309 brakemen were killed and 7,841 maimed while engaged in coupling cars. The total number of employés killed during the year was 2,451, and the number injured 22,390. This is a cruel and largely a needless sacrifice. The government is spending nearly one million dollars annually to save the lives of shipwrecked seamen; every steam vessel is rigidly inspected and required to adopt the most approved safety appliances. All this is good, but how shall we excuse the lack of interest and effort in behalf of this army of brave young men who, in our land of commerce, are being sacrificed every year by the continued use of antiquated and dangerous appliances? A law requiring of every railroad engaged in inter-State commerce equipment each year of a given per cent of its freight cars with automatic couplers and air-brakes would very soon and very greatly reduce the present fearful death rate among railroad employés.

Early in the present session a reasonable bill was offered in Congress looking to the remedy of the evils of which the President complained by providing for a uniform system of brakes and automatic couplers, but allowing ample time for the roads to make the necessary changes and imposing as little financial burden as possible. This bill still remains in the committee's hands, though the conventions of the two great parties have indorsed the necessity of effective legislation in this direction. It is now three years since the President called the attention of Congress to the subject, and no final step has yet been taken. Why this delay? Is it because there are no votes and no boodle in this bill? Or is it because railroad influence is strong enough to delay action?

There is nothing unreasonable in the bill which has been formulated. It provides for power brakes on locomotives, continuous brakes on freight-cars, and automatic couplers. It sets forth that "all new locomotives must be equipped with power brakes after July, 1893, and all new cars with continuous brakes and automatic couplers after July, 1895. All locomotives must have power brakes after July, 1895, and after July, 1898, all freight-cars must have automatic couplers and continuous brakes," which makes seven years before a complete change can be effected. The Philadelphia *Press* discussing this question contributes some interesting figures bearing upon it:

> This country has today about 1,150,000 freight-cars. They increase about 44,000 a year net, about 220,000 having been added in the five years, 1885-'90. Nearly 275,000 cars will be built new in the six years given for the change. As there are now 130,000 cars with brakes, the new cars alone with those now equipped would by 1898 give 375,000 cars out of the 1,400,000 which will be in the country by 1898. Repairs and the new cars which replace old ones, without increasing the total number of cars, will greatly add to the equipped cars which will come into use in the six years before 1898 in the most economical way possible or doing repairs. By 1898, therefore, by what might be called the normal working of the proposed bill, we believe it is likely that half the cars in the country will have these brakes. The other half, numbering from 600,000 to 700,000, will make a very pretty bill for the railroads. Still excluding new cars the roads would have but about 150,000 cars a year to equip with new brakes. This is three times the number equipped last year, including new cars. Such a change will make a very heavy addition to expenses, but by the time three-fourths of the cars have the new brakes and couplers the change will begin to pay in greater capacity for moving freight and greater speed in making up trains.

As against any question of increased expense to the roads there stands the awful record of over 2,000 employés of the roads killed and over 20,000 of them injured every year by reason of defective brakes and couplers. How many passengers are killed and injured it is difficult to compute. The destruction of life on the railways of the country every year is only equaled by the catastrophes of great battlefields. There is, therefore, no effective argument to be made against this bill. It gives the roads ample time to make the necessary changes at a reasonable expense. It imposes no hardship, but even if it did, if there were no other way to solve the problem, the railroad companies should be compelled to carry out the provisions of this bill in the interests of human life—the lives of their employés and their passengers, and there should be no further delay in Congress. The lives of the men in service and of the traveling public are at stake. To this contingency all other considerations must give way.

THE Chicago junior Democratic organ says:

> Already the cry is raised that the Democratic platform means free trade. Well, so be it. The platform certainly means a tariff for no other purpose than to raise revenue. It means no tariff to force self-sustaining industries to contribute to the support of mendicant industries.

It says further that "an exotic pauper industry" which has been "imposed upon the country" by protection should not be allowed to remain as a perpetual burden.

This is plain enough talk, as far as it goes, but the workingmen, especially in the East, where the manufactures of the country are largely concentrated, would like to know which these exotic pauper industries are which are to snuffed out if the Democrats are successful. They would like to know how many men are employed in these industries, and what they will do for a living when their present occupations are gone.

Is the silk manufacture of New Jersey (Dem.) which employs over 40,000 persons one of these "mendicant industries" that is to be wiped out? Is the manufacturing of glass which gives employment to over 45,000 persons, a large number of them in West Virginia (Dem.), one of the pauper exotics that is to be extinguished? If so to what other trades are these 85,000 men who are to be thrown out of work to turn for the means of support? And what will the effect of their intrusion into other trades be on the wages paid to men engaged in them?

The junior organ should make out a list of the "exotics" it expects to see frosted to death by free trade when Cleveland is elected. Then it should inform these workmen that the wages which they have been getting were "extorted from the consumers through the machinery of protection;" that the Democrats intend to put an end to protection and to their high wages, and would like to have the assistance of their votes next fall in doing so. Let it be known which are the "mendicant industries" that cannot be carried any longer. Who are the workingmen who are marked out for slaughter?

THE Parisian method for preventing the deposition of filth and waste matter in the streets is effectual there. Why cannot it be so in this city? The rule is simply to hold each property-owner or holder responsible for the condition of the street in front of the property he controls. And the police see to it. Here the process of not doing it is different. We give the police nothing to do except to preserve the peace, and hire a lot of men to perform the special service of looking after garbage, which they don't do, and plead in excuse that they are not sufficiently numerous to cover the whole ground. We hire men to look after buildings alone, who fail, and have the same alleged reason when found fault with. We hire a lot of men to inspect sidewalks, and the result need not be told. The Building Inspector ought to be competent to notice and report the violation of an ordinance against the improper disposal of garbage or a broken sidewalk. But neither of those things is within his bailiwick, and he pays no attention to them. The officer who is given a beat to patrol should be sufficiently intelligent to notice any of these things, and if not, ought to make way for somebody who is competent to perform the service that is within the power of any man having the use of his natural senses.

ONE does not have to look far for the reasons which impelled the Omaha cranks to nominate James G. Fields, an unknown man from Virginia, for the Vice-Presidency. They had no desire to injure the Democracy, so they kept away from such States as Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, and the two Carolinas, where there are numerous Alliance men in the Democratic party, and went to Virginia, the most conservative of all the Southern States, and took up an unknown man who can only poll a few hundred votes at best, and these mostly Republican. The nomination of Weaver had the same purpose in view—namely, to help the Democrats carry Iowa. In the two Dakotas and Kansas and Nebraska the scheme is to have the Democrats vote for Weaver and defeat the Republican Electoral tickets in those States so as to throw the selection of President into the House, where the Democrats control two-thirds of the State delegations, thus electing Cleveland. Such is the scheme of the old Greenback leaders of the People's party. It has not the faintest hope for the election of its own candidates, nor does it care whether they are elected. Its only hope is to defeat the Republicans.

> He is sly,
> Is Adlai,
> But when he thrust the tariff question
> On
> one
> side,
> And said the force bill was the issue,
> Then
> Ad
> lied.

"EDITOR TRIBUNE," inquires a correspondent, "can you inform me how many Anarchists, in round numbers, are now in Chicago?" Last Monday, at a rough estimate, there were about 375,000, mostly boys.

IN case of any serious trouble with the excursion steamers on the Lake-Front, the authorities can surely call on that grand, majestic old leviathan of the lakes, the United States war steamer Michigan, to preserve order.

A DANGEROUS idiot who is still at large threw a bunch of firecrackers on the race track at Washington Park last Monday, but fortunately no accident happened. Some scientific instrument by which the brains of persons may be measured or tested is needed at the entrance of every inclosure where great crowds congregate on the Fourth of July.

BRASS bands, with muffled drums, marching through the streets yesterday, playing dirges, made an appropriate echo for the cannon firecracker and toy pistol of the day before.

THE People's party did a humane thing when it nominated Gen. Weaver for President. Defeat will not hurt him as it might hurt some new and inexperienced candidate.

THE Rev. Sam Small is about to start a campaign paper in Atlanta, Ga., called *Sam Small's Gatling Gun*. No better name could be found. He is exactly the right kind of crank to make it go off well.

THE most protected of all the industries this season has been the manufacture of umbrellas.

THE selection of Weaver to lead the cranks who assembled in convention at Omaha on the National holiday suggests a story of the olden time. In the days of "Good Queen Bess" a cobbler had the misfortune to kill a hen belonging to a widow in one of the English villages, and under the mildly beneficent laws of those days was sentenced to be hanged. In short order he was led to the place of execution, but on arrival there some one had the wit to remark that the cobbler was the only one in that part of the country and they could not afford to dispense with his services. Upon this the cobbler was released and a Weaver hung in his stead, with the remark that the people had more weavers than they knew what to do with.

A REVOLVER has been invented that shoots seven times in a second. It will work a revolution in the revolver business and enrich the proprietor, and to square accounts with his conscience he will probably leave a portion of his wealth to endow a chair of theological science in some college when he dies.

IF the prediction holds good we are to have eight more clear days this month. Why these gloomy forebodings about the weather?

GOV. TILLMAN of South Carolina is much given to profanity. The Governor of North Carolina ought to rebuke him.

AS WE go to press with the first edition of this paper the alarming drought that began at 3:30 p. m. day before yesterday is still raging.

SAME old Weaver.

## IN A MINOR KEY.

**Wanted Something Less Dangerous.**

The balloon was tugging at the ropes that held it, as if eager to bound upward into the trackless depths of space.

The aeronaut, pale but self-possessed, stood at the side of the basket giving his final directions to the men in charge of the ropes.

As he was preparing to take his place in the frail vessel in which he was about to navigate the air an excited young man with a hunted look in his eyes rushed up and asked him hurriedly:

"Will this balloon take up two men?"

"It will," answered the aeronaut.

"Is the basket strong enough for two?"

"Yes."

"Then I want to make the trip with you!"

"Young man, do you know anything about the dangers of a balloon voyage?"

"No, sir; but I'm not afraid of them."

"Do you see that it is getting cloudy in the west, that the wind is rising, and a storm is coming up that may carry us 500 miles from here before we come down?"

"That's all right. It doesn't scare me a cent's worth. I'd rather go than stay, and I'm ready to climb in right now."

"What's your business, young man?"

"I'm a newspaper reporter."

"O! you want to go along to write the thing up?"

"No!" said the young man, wildly. "I'm trying to dodge the city editor. He's looking for a reporter to send to write up a Woman Suffrage convention!"

**Accuracy.**

"I am glad to become acquainted with you, Mrs. Montooth," said the lady, somewhat embarrassed, to the neighbor who had called on her for the first time. "How is Mr. Montooth and how are the little Misses Montooth?"

## PERSONALS.

Joe Jefferson says Grover Cleveland is the greatest man this country has ever known. Mr. Van Winkle has evidently been on another prolonged nap.

The biggest man in Congress is Representative Stone of the Twenty-third Pennsylvania District. He is six feet six inches tall and proportionately stout.

Gen. John Bidwell of California, whom the Prohibitionists have nominated for President, has an affluent crop of whiskers. But they are not abundant enough to cause Peffer any uneasiness.

George D. Johnston, the newly appointed Civil Service Commisioner, is an Alabamian, a nephew of the Confederate Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, and was himself a Brigadier in the Confederate service.

Aaron Strickland, an Indiana man, was bitten by a copperhead snake last week, and the snake died within an hour. Aaron was drunk, and it is supposed the liquor in his system poisoned the snake.

Ernest Guiraud, the French composer, according to Aurelein Scholl, his eulogist, added several years to his life by persistently declining to open letters addressed to him. Some men would by this plan shorten the lives of their creditors.

Mrs. Lease, the People's party feminine shouter, says her party can get every office in Kansas from "dog catcher to Governor." She forgot to add that the position of common scold was also at their disposal, and that she is the present incumbent.

Miss Jean Ingelow, though in her sixties, pursues her amiable hobby of botanical study and flower cultivation, and keeps up her benevolent custom of giving three times a week dinners to twelve poor persons freshly discharged from the hospitals of London.

Gen. Weaver, the People's party Presidential candidate, is known among his enemies in Iowa as "Jumping Jim." We now have three Presidential candidates, each of whom has already run for the Presidency at least once. Weaver was the Greenback labor candidate in 1880.

John McHeron, a Philadelphia cartman, has been somewhat surprised by the receipt of a draft for $4,800 from a son who was taken with the gold fever about fifteen years ago, and has finally turned up as the superintendent of a rich silver mine in Mexico with an income of $300,000 a year.

Henry Ward Beecher's widow says the great Brooklyn preacher wrote but one poem and refused to let Robert Bonner print it in the *Ledger* in spite of an offer of $5,000 for it. It was written in Beecher's college days at Amherst, the good lady says, and contained about as much poetry as there is in "Jack and Jill."

Whitelaw Reid used to edit a weekly paper called the *News* in Xenia, O. Editor Stine of the Superior (Neb.) *Journal* recalls a visit he once made to the future Vice-President, and "after climbing a rickety old staircase found him shoving a hand-roller over the forms on an old hand-press and Preston B. Plumb pulling the lever."

## CURRENT NOTES.

One of the hardest things in the world is for a man who is stuck up to get down.—*Atchison Globe.*

There are so many people who want to revolutionize the world who never have time to fix up their own fences.—*Ram's Horn.*

Country Child (who sees no novelty in a park)—"What is all this grass for?" City Child—"That's to keep off of."—*Good News.*

It is now that a man goes to the country to find rest and quiet and comes directly home for the same purpose.—*Washington Star.*

Edna—"There's Flora Hardup wearing her last summer's hat with new trimming on it." Myrtle—"Yes, I recognize it, it's the chip off the old block."—*King's Jester.*

Penelope—"Why do you say Charlie Nixen is like a spy-glass?" Perdita—"Because I can draw him out, see right through him, and when I am tired of him, shut him up."—*Brooklyn Life.*

"My son is beginning to write poetry," said the fond mother with pride in her eyes. "Indeed," said her visitor with compassion upon her face, "I always feared you were not bringing that boy up properly."—*New York Press.*

First Business-Man—"Who is that fellow who has been buttonholing you for the last half hour?" Second Business-Man (wearily)—"He is an agent of the Society to Insure Against Being Hit by a Meteorite."—*New York Weekly.*

Smith—"I was sorry to hear, Brown, that you have failed in business." Brown—"Yes, I struggled hard, but I lost everything, save my honor, thank God, and the property I was wise enough to settle on my wife when I found myself getting into trouble."—*Texas Siftings.*

## MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The "Chinoiserie," from Godard's "Oriental" Symphony, and the Tschaikowski Theme and Variations were the two comparatively new numbers on the program offered the patrons of the Summer-Night Concerts in the Armory last evening. The former is attractive, as is most music of its kind—music that consists of occidental ideas clothed in the fantastic garb of oriental instrumentation and effects. Its performance last night, while it pleased the audience, especially interested the critics by the skill displayed by Godard in his handling of somewhat unusual orchestra material. The theme and variations are a brilliantly-colored, and, as a whole, attractive product of the great Russian's genius, possessing the passionate intensity, the melodic beauty, and the massive harmonies that characterize most of his compositions.

Among other selections played were the Overture to "Rienzi," the Allegretto from Beethoven's Eighth Symphony, the second "Bal Costume" of Rubinstein, Volkmann's "Waltz Movement," Liszt's "Hungarian" No. 6, and the overture to "Mignon."

Tonight is ball-room night, with the following program:

| | |
|---|---|
| March—"German Union" | Fahrbach |
| Waltz—"Hydropathen" | Gungl |
| Polka—"Postillon d'Amour" | Strauss |
| Polka Schnell—"Donner und Blitzen" | Strauss |
| Turkish Patrol | Michaelis |
| Overture—"Martha" | Flotow |
| Waltz Movement | Volkmann |
| Pizzicato—"Sylvia" | Delibes |
| Ballet le Cid | Massenet |
| Variations—"Carnival of Venice" | Gungl |
| Waltz—"Wine, Women, and Song" | Strauss |
| Polka Schnell—"Wildfever" | Strauss |

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One of the properties necessary to the production of the "Isle of Champagne" is a carrier pigeon which Miss Minnie Landes carries in her hands to heighten the effect of her solo, "O Fly, Sweet Bird," which forms a part of the second act of the piece. When the opera opened at the Grand, a little more than seven weeks ago, George W. Lederer, the director, knowing by experience how difficult it is to keep the delicate birds in health during their close captivity, procured three from H. D. Wyllie, a bird fancier living at Downer's Grove. The bird plays a pretty part in the song. Miss Landes as Priscilla, the New England maiden, with the words of her song, ties a written message around the neck of her pet and bids it fly away to the outer world. She liberates the bird and it flys—not into the outer world, but into the waiting clutches of a property man behind the scenes.

One night last week one of the stage windows was acc

# VICTIMS OF CIOLERA.

## HUNDREDS SUFFERIG IN THE CAUCASIA DISTICT.

**Not Much Effort to Suppre the Scourge, Which Is Increasing—Sigers Engaged for the American Season a Grand Opera —Riots in Spain and Bral—Bismarck's Reply to the Recent ttacks—Prices for Colworth Gems—Mthias Hadelt Guillotined.**

Sr. PETERSBURG, July 5.Reports from Elizabethport and Erivan another cholera-infested towns on the Caucsia all testify to the incapacity of the authorits to cope with the situation and to the filthy ondition of the town. The food used is descped as injurious, while the non-existence ( any system of drainage is depiored. Sarato is apparently the only threatened Russiatown where efficient preventive measures hie been taken. The risk of contagion in Astikhan is greatly increased by the inhabitant eating putrid fish, which constitutes their hsitual food. It is rumored that the cholera is appeared in Romanoff, and the medical department has received disquieting news fro Rybinsk.

The Russian Steam Navigatn and the Austrian Lloyds have withdrawn their steamers which have been plying in th Batoum route on account of the cholera epidmic.

Only four doctors at Baku hve volunteered to attend the patients in the olera hospitals. The other doctors only assi in the work when they are compelled to gve their services by the strict rules to that effct which the government has issued. The hpitals in Baku are entirely inadequate for th heavy demands which are being made on the, and medicines and disinfectants are only t be obtained by the payment of exorbitant rices. The municipal authorities have comenced the work of disinfecting the streets ( the town by sprinkling large quantities f petroleum in each thoroughfare.

The inhabitants of Baku omplain that a temporary hospital for the reption of cholera patients has been placed in th most populous district of the town.

The officials of the Trans-Cucasian railway have decided to construct teporary hospitals at seven of the stations beween Baku and Tiflis. Pending the constction of these hospitals patients will be laged in disused railway carriages. Nobody lom the cholera-infected districts is allowed to approach any trains, and the Russian frntier has been closely guarded against Prusian goods coming by way of Ouzamanda, with the exception of cotton. which has been subjected to a month's quarantine. All prsons traveling are also compelled to underp quarantine for the same time.

The Tiflis police have recied the strictest orders to closely watch all arivals from the suspected districts.

Official advices from Sarate, capital of the Russian Government of that ame, report in the last few days twenty new ases of cholera have been reported there and that in the same time eight deaths from the dease have occurred. Only one of the persons attacked had been known to have had ny communication with places where the dease existed or with persons suffering from t. The disease is spreading at Astrakhan Sunday there were nineteen cases in the torn and forty-five in the Rhodesta.

LONDON, July 5.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* says:

Cholera appears to be advaning towards Moscow. It is privately reported hat the disease has appeared on the other side of he Volga in Samara. The mortality is increasig in Baku and its suburbs.

PARIS, July 5.—Dr. Proust in a report to the Board of Health on cholera in the Caucasias says the greatest public vigilance will be necessary if the cholera sprads to the shores of the Black Sea, as there is every prospect of the present epidemic following the course the disease took in 1831 and 1847.

Fresh deaths from cholera have occurred in the suburbs. Dr. German lee describes the condition of the barracks of Paris as scandalous. He says they are perfect hotbeds of infection, and that some of them have not been cleaned, white washed, or repaired in a century.

## NEXT SEASON OF GIAND OPERA.

**Abbey and Grau Have Engaged the Leading Artists of Europe—The Repertoire.**

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, July 5.—The outlook for the coming opera season in the United States is that it will be the most brilliant ever seen in that country. Abbey's partner, Maurice Grau, has just returned here from his round of European musical centers with a full hand. THE TRIBUNE orrespondent saw him today and obtained the following facts. The coming opera season will commence in New York at the Meropolitan Opera-House, Nov. 21. Among the artists who will be introduced or the first time is Emma Calve, who has ben so much spoken and written about. She his been the leading sensation this winter in Paris and of the present season at Covent Gardn, London, where she created the leading soprano rôles in "Amico Fritz," and "Cavalleri Rusticana" (not originally). That made these two operas the great success of the season. To obtain her services it was necessary to pay a forfeit to Carvalho. She has been paid a very large sum as a special inducemed.

Another is Mme. Cardine Fierens, the magnificent soprano, whose strength lies in taking the parts of the leading dramatic prima donna. It is in such partsshe has appeared with remarkable success during the last four years in "Lohengrein." She has sung in "L'Africaine," "Huguenots," "La Juve," and "Ascanio." In order to go the States she has had to obtain leave of absence from the directors of the Paris Opera. Then there is Mlle. Olympia Guercia, a remarkably handsome young contralto, who has sung for several seasons at Covent Garden and in the the principal operahouses of Italy.

Sig. Vignas is the tenor who created so great a sensation during the opera season in London by his magnificent impersonation of Turridu in "Cavalleria Rusticana," which secured for that opera a run of nearly fifty consecutive performances. Sig. Edmondi is a young baritone with a very fine voice. Sig. Aranzini is a basso with a most powerful organ, who has been the leading basso in the principal opera-houses in Spain and Italy. Mlle. Cerale has been for the last ten years the star danseuse at the Royal Opera-House, Vienna. Notwithstanding inducements offered her to remain in Vienna, Mr. Grau persuaded her to accept an engagement for the United States. In order to tempt her he made conditions that exceed by far those ever offered any danseuse that has yet been to America. Mlle. Cerale will be one of the principal features of the coming opera season and on its conclusion will be the leading premier danseuse in the grand spectacle which Abbey and Grau are to produce at the Auditorium during the World's Fair. She is pleasant looking, without being a beauty. Grau thinks her the greatest danseuse he has ever known.

Abbey and Grau are still negotiating for another soprano, leading tenor, and leading baritone and basso. So far the company is made up as follows: Sopranos—Emma Eames, Lillian Nordica, Caroline Fierens, Margarette Reid, Mlle. Bauermeister, Miss Kinsley, Emma Calve. Contraltos—Sofia Scalchi, Olympia Guerda. Tenors—Jean de Rezcke, Mon Fariol, Rinaldim Corsi. Francesco Vignas. Baritones—Jean Lasalle, Vittorio Edmondi, Agostino Carbone, Jean Martapor. Bassos—Edourd de Reszke, A. Abramoff, Lodovico Viviani, Antonio de Vaschetti, Gigi Zenni Tanzini. Premiere danseuse—Mlle. Luigia Cerale. Conductors—Anton Seidl, E. Berignani.

The répertoire will be selected from the following operas: "Le Cid," "Manon," "Werther," "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," "Meistersinger," "Flying Dutchman," "Robert le Diable," "L'Africaine," "Huguenots," "Le Prophete," "La Juive," "Nczze di Figaro," "Don Giovanni," "Romeo and Juliette," "Faust," "Hamlet," "Golconda," "Rigoletto," "Aida," "Otello," "Carmen," "Ascanio," "Amico Fritz," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Semiramide," and "Mefistofele." Should Verdi's "Faistaff" be produced early enough in the season it will also be produced at the Metropolitan Opera-House. The chorus will be augmented. The orchestra will be composed principally of the members of the Seidl orchestra.

## THE OPINION OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

**Regards the Attacks as Ridiculous—Sensation Caused in Berlin.**

BERLIN, July 5.—The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, one of Prince Bismarck's organs, has caused a sensation with an article headed "The Opinion of Prince Bismarck," which was written in reply to the recent threatening article in the *North German Gazette*, the organ of the government. The article in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* says that Prince Bismarck regards the comments as ridiculous, but will not ascribe them to ministerial inspiration. Continuing, the article says:

If the Ministers continue in their present paths, if the practical consequences of their measures make themselves felt by the country more than hitherto, they will be obliged to hear things of a very different nature from that of Prince Bismarck's utterances in Vienna. When the Prince takes his seat in the Reichstag his criticisms will not be restricted to those limits. If voices are raised in Germany that carry felonious intents so far as to imply the desire under certain circumstances to place the German policy and the German army at the service of the English, any one uttering such a warning against such a course would naturally cause serious vexation to upright Englishmen.

English newspapers, too, consider that the imperial government is at liberty to silence Prince Bismarck by judicial proceedings. It would be interesting in the highest degree if an attempt should be made in that direction. That such a step would be unwelcome to Prince Bismarck we do not believe. He would hardly raise any objection against a dramatic conclusion to his political career even if the consequences were more serious to him than is possible according to the state of the law. It certainly appears characteristic that the cry for the intervention of the police and the public prosecution of the ex-Chancellor of the Empire is found in English, Hungarian, Freisinnige, Clerical, and Socialist organs, and in the *North German Gazette*. It may be supposed that all of these are inspired from an identical center.

An article in the *Wochenblatt*, the authorship of which is ascribed to Herr Helldorf, condemns Prince Bismarck for his alleged disloyalty to the Emperor and King.

The evening edition of the *Hamburger Nachrichten* continues Prince Bismarck's reply. It denies that he said Emperor William informed the Czar and Dr. Windthorst beforehand of his resignation. It says:

On the other hand, Prince Bismarck is perfectly certain that the Centrists had the advantage of several connections at court, in addition to the influence of the French Catholic wife of a certain tutor who was then in great repute at court. Prince Bismarck is convinced that the action of the present ministry is calculated to bring about the ruin of the State, and that the Ministers are doing everything except carrying on his work. He is surprised that the Ministers have not thought it necessary to publish a disavowal of the *North German Gazette* articles in the *Reichsanzeiger*, for the articles injured the Ministers and the State more than himself.

The opinion prevails in Berlin that Prince Bismarck is trying to force Chancellor von Caprivi's hand by regarding the *North German Gazette* articles as merely expressing the editor's opinion. The *Hamburger Nachrichten's* statement that it waited to learn Prince Bismarck's views before replying is interesting as the first admission of the existence of direct relations between the Emperor and Bismarck.

**On Trial for Killing a Christian.**

The trial of the Jewish butcher, Buschoff, charged with the murder at Xanten, in June, 1891, of a Christian named Hegamann, was opened at Cleves. There are ninety-nine witnesses for the prosecution and eighteen for the defense. Buschoff pleaded not guilty, and the President of the court pointed out to the jury that the sole motive for the crime mentioned in the indictment was the desire of the accused for revenge because of damage done to Jewish gravestones. This has aroused much bitter feeling. Buschoff was suspected of the crime by certain zealous anti-Semitics, who declared that he had murdered the boy in order that his blood might be shed upon the observance of Jewish rites.

**Anarchists Sentenced for High Treason.**

A number of Anarchists tried by the Imperial Tribunal at Leipsic for high treason in having distributed circulars and sheets among soldiers were sentenced yesterday. Hoever was sentenced to five years and three months imprisonment; Camin and Schmidt-Hale each to six years and six months penal servitude; Ruff to five years and six months of the same punishment; and Wienerd to four years' imprisonment. Dobberstein was acquitted.

**Taverns in Berlin Increased in Numbers.**

In order to evade the severe provisions of the Sunday excise laws all the cigar shops of the city have been converted into taverns.

**Barrios Recognized as President.**

Emperor William has recognized Gen. Reinas Barrios as President of Guatemala.

## PRICES WERE RIDICULOUSLY LOW.

**Nothing Like Value Realized for the Gems in the Colworth Collection.**

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, July 5.—Parisian bric-à-bac dealers carried off the principal spoils of the Colworth sale at Christie's today. They bought metal work, Limoges enamels, Italian bronzes, and ivory carvings. The total realization of the day's sale were £18,364, of which £3,000 was paid by Mr. Loewengarde for a pair of portraits in enamel of Charles IX., King of France, and his Queen, Elizabeth of Austria, by Leonard Limosin, dated 1573. This was the highest price reached in the present sale. One of these pictures cost Magniac £4,000. Sir Charles Robinson, a well-known art amateur, was a good buyer. He paid 155 guineas for a Limoges Orusaille enamel tazza by Pierre Raymond, dated 1555. Duveen gave 590 guineas for a couple of Limoges plaques, "Paris Slaying Achilles" and "Battle of the Amazons." Durlacher paid 1,250 guineas for a pair of candlesticks by Jean Courtois, dated 1570, and Harding bid 1150 for a large enamel oval dish by Martial Courtois, which was not anything like its value. It should have brought 5,000 guineas. Ascher Wertheimer secured a pair of portraits of Cardinal DeGuise and his mother, by Leonard Limosin, for 2,900 guineas, and Mary Stuart's celebrated ivory casket went to an unknown bidder (it is supposed to be bought in) for 1,900. All of these larger prices are ridiculously low, but still they are some improvement on yesterday, owing to the spirited manner in which the Frenchmen led the purchases. BLUMENFIELD.

## MATTHIAS HADELT GUILLOTINED.

**His Last Crime the Murder of Father Ildefonse.**

PARIS, July 5.—The man known as Matthias Hadelt, who was convicted recently at the Drotte Assizes at Valence for the murder of Father Ildefouse, the procurator of the Trappist Monastery at Aigudelle, and who afterwards robbed the Monastery, was today executed at Valence by the guillotine. M. Deibler ("Monsieur de Paris") was the executioner. The next person who will be handed over to Deibler for execution will be Ravachol, the noted Anarchist, murder, and thief.

The man executed today had had a remarkable course. After his arrest for the murder of the procurator the police learned that he had been sentenced under various names in Switzerland, Italy, Germany, and Bohemia, in all of which places he had sought admission to monasteries in order to rob them. In 1871 he was a novice at the Chartreuse Convent of Rosserville and a few months later he joined the Seventy-fourth Prussian Infantry at Hanover. He deserted in 1872, taking with him the money of the mess. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment with military degradation.

He turned up in 1885 near Lucerne in the character of a hermit, and succeeded in defrauding some credulous people who looked upon him as a saint. He then appeared in Alsace under the name of Count von Spee, his former master. He lived in grand style, which eventually ended in his being sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

**Americans in Paris.**

The following names of Americans were registered today:

Dr. Eagan, E. Nicholas, J. Hertz, F. Healy, W. Pembrook, Kansis; N. Robbins, T. Mayer, E. Hayes, T. Hilliard, Dr. Fleming, M. Everett, A. Hayes, T. Hilliard, Dr. Fleming, M. Everett, A. Oppenheimer, M. Blewman, H. Burr, F. Burr, B. Shaw, H. Leonard, S. Levinson, E. Goddman, F. Gaylord, New York; Dr. Gordon, Fayette City; R. Stearns, Mrs. Hoffendehl, A. Clark, Boston; Dr. Hutton, Elizabeth; J. Hoar, Lowell; O. Smith, Denver; S. Shea, Louisville; R. Stein, Rochester; W. Nelson, Chicago; A. Hume, Virginia; S. Harding, Brooklyn; A. Martinez, Havana; J. Holt, Rhode Island; H. Erickson, Cleveland; E. Erickson, Sandusky; Dr. Olivier, Pennsylvania; M. Smith, St. Joseph; Charles Brode, Los Angeles; G. Brownell, Syracuse; W. Booth, Ann Arbor; F. Burch, Dubuque; E. Loiselle, Yonkers; F. Lahnsene, Baltimore; J. Dickson, C. Reynolds, Scranton; Henry Roberts, Newark; L. Riley, Philadelphia.

**The Report May Lead to Dueling.**

*Figaro* recently announced that the famous singer, Jean De Reszke, was to marry Mme. Goulaine, the divorced wife of Count Mailly Nesles. Today the same paper publishes a denial of the report. It is rumored that a duel, and, possibly, more than one may grow out of the false statement.

**Will Maintain the Duty on Petroleum.**

The Custom House committee adopted today the proposition to maintain the present duty on petroleum until March 31, 1893. The petroleum to be subject to the tax on government's proposition to lower the tax on petroleum to 15 and 18 francs will be considered at the committee's meeting.

**Plans for an Exposition in 1900.**

The proposition to hold a universal exposition in this city in 1900 was taken into consideration today by the Committee on Preliminaries. The subject for discussion was the nomination of a committee comprising twenty-two members, whose duty it shall be to examine the plan for an exposition which the government intends to bring forward.

## ITALIANS RIOT AT SAO PAULO, BRAZIL

**Result of Indignities to Italian Sailors—Brazil Will Make Amends.**

RIO JANEIRO, July 5.—A meeting of Italians was held in Sao Paulo yesterday evening to protest against the recent action of the police of Santos in maltreating some Italian sailors at that place. At the conclusion of the proceedings the Italians paraded through the streets, uttering wild shouts and cries and loudly defying the authorities. They tore down a Brazilian flag and otherwise acted in a riotous manner. The police, even with the aid of the citizens, could not overcome the rioters, who fought savagely. Several persons on both sides were killed and a large number were wounded, many of them seriously.

The citizens sought satisfaction by taking retaliatory measures. A large and greatly excited crowd of Brazilians made an attack on a restaurant and also on the offices of the Italian journal *Roma*. They stormed these places with angry shouts, and after putting the occupants to flight proceeded to wreck the buildings and everything which they contained.

ROME, July 5.—In reply to Italy's protest against bad treatment of Italian sailors at the Port of Santos the Brazilian Government has offered to make satisfactory reparation and conciliatory negotiations have been opened.

## MOB VIOLENCE IN SPAIN.

**Troops Called Out to Prevent the Liberation of Prisoners.**

MADRID, July 5.—A mob formed at Calahorra today, went to the prison, and demanded the release of the men who had been imprisoned for rioting. When the demand was refused some of the rioters burst into the barracks to prevent the guards coming out, while others stoned and threatened to burn the house of the Municipal Councilors. The troops that were sent for came from Logorao, the capital of the province, andoon quelled the rioting. Before they arrived, however, the houses of three of the Municipal Councilors were burned, as was also a building devoted to the use of the officials charged with the collection of the cotroi tax. The windows of several houses were smashed. The population of Calahorra are greatly excited and fears are entertained that there will be further trouble. Some of the wealthy families of the place are leaving until affairs resume their normal aspect.

A mob which collected in this city yesterday demanded that the Mayor should liberate the many persons arrested for rioting on Saturday, on account of the imposition of new taxes on retailers or try them forthwith. The Mayor refusing to accede to their demands in any way, some of the rioters stormed the barracks, attempting to prevent the exit of the civil guards, while others stormed the residences of various municipal officials and even threatened to set fire to them. The troops were sent from Togron to quell the riots. During the day the Mayor resigned his office.

## HIS DUTY TO SECURE DOCUMENTS.

**Opinion of the London "Times" Correspondent on the Borup Affair.**

LONDON, July 5.—The correspondent of the London *Times* at Paris says:

Some American friends here are vexed at my silence in the Borup affair, but it is difficult to form a decided opinion on the subject, and any outsider intervening in such a delicate affair is liable to displease all parties.

A diplomat of standing told me he would not like to have done such a thing. Capt. Borup, however, knows he was bound to obtain documents for the benefit of his own country and government, but he would be culpable if the documents fell into the hands of another government.

Thus, in the light of strict duty, he could purchase secret documents, even knowing them to be stolen, as a case similar is spoken of at St. Petersburg. In that case the attaché was recalled by his government, but he was afterwards promoted.

The *Post* says:

Capt. Borup and his friends are irritated against the French authorities for giving publicity to the affair before they ascertained precisely how matters stood, thus exposing to public odium not only the honor of the American soldier but the honor of the Americans. They are still more annoyed by the action of Mr. Coolidge, the American Minister, which seemed to confirm the French suspicions and the attacks of the press. They argue that the accusation took Minister Coolidge, who had only been at his post a few days, by surprise, and that the haste he showed in arriving at a decision was due to inexperience of men and things in Paris.

**John Robson's Funeral in London.**

Some of the Canadian residents and visitors in London are inclined to grumble over the fact that the funeral services today of the late John Robson, Provincial Secretary, Minister of Mines, and Prime Minister of British Columbia were not held in Westminster Abbey instead of in St. Margaret's Church. It is understood that the Dean of Westminster objected to having the services at the Abbey on the ground that there was no precedent therefor. The audience was a small one, but a number of eminent personages were present.

**Three Powers to Partition Morocco.**

A Paris dispatch to the *Exchange-Telegraph* says:

A secret convention has been signed by England, Spain, and Italy for the partition of Morocco.

## ELECTIONS STAND IN THE WAY.

**Warring Irish Factions Cannot Be Brought Together at Present.**

DUBLIN, July 5.—The Irish-American Commission, which arrived here a few days ago for the purpose of trying to effect a peaceful settlement of the differences existing between the warring Irish factions, wrote to Justin McCarthy proposing an interview between him and John Redmond with a view to negotiations looking to the establishment of peace. Mr. McCarthy replied to the commission today that he must consult with the members of his party on the subject. It is known that the anti-Parnellites are utterly opposed to considering the question until after the elections are over, and that the Parnellites are also unwilling to discuss the matter at present.

The Commissioners say that they do not despair of smoothing matters after the elections have taken place. The Parnellites are supporting anti-Parnellite candidates in the north of Ireland, but the party feeling is intensifying in the southwestern portion of the country and the opposition between the two factions is bitter.

NEW YORK, July 5.—The National Federation of America forwarded today through its Treasurer, Mr. Eugene Kelly, $5,000 more to the National party in Ireland.

**Light Punishment for a Frightful Crime.**

PRAGUE, July 5.—The miners who are found guilty of having caused the frightful explosion in the silver mine near Przibram, by which over 300 men lost their lives, have been sentenced. Kriz, who threw the burning lamp wick which ignited the gases, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. Kabedee was sentenced to prison for two years, while Haveika, who made a confession to the authorities, got off with eighteen months' imprisonment.

**Silver Growing Scarce in Italy.**

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

ROME, July 5.—Complaints continue to be received by the government that silver is growing more scarce in all the large towns of Italy. Efforts to put a check to the export of coin have thus far failed to be effective. Within the last three months the country has been depleted of 100,000,000 lire by exports. It is feared that the State reserves of silver will soon be exhausted.

**Queen Charlotte's Horses Run Away.**

STUTTGART, July 5.—The horses attached to the carriage in which Queen Charlotte of Wurtemburg was riding today took fright and ran away, dashing the vehicle against a tree by the roadside. The carriage was wrecked and the coachman and footman injured, but the Queen was not harmed.

## BREVITIES BY CABLE.

SUSPECTED OF CAUSING EXPLOSIONS.

The Paris police have arrested three dangerous Anarchists named Dervaux, Maurice, and Farer. Dervaux is supposed to have been implicated in the explosions that recently caused such consternation in Paris.

KILLED IN A MOUNTAIN CHASM.

Herr Grier, an Austrian landed property-owner, attempted to make the ascent of Grieming Mountain near Aussere, in Moravis. He missed his footing, fell into a chasm, and was instantly killed.

FIVE RECRUITS DROWNED WHILE SKYLARKING.

Five German recruits who were on their way to Munster to report for duty began skylarking while crossing the river Weirre, and their boat capsizing they were all drowned.

BARON OPPERMAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Baron Opperman has been found dead in bed at the Hotel National, Berlin, with a gunshot wound in his head. It is supposed that financial reverses led him to commit suicide.

# THEY MAY AMEND IT.

## MAINTAINED THAT THE SILVER BILL IS DEFECTIVE.

**The Validity of the Certificates Issued Under the Sherman Act Said to Be in Danger—Difference in Opinion Among the Democrats—No Quorum in the House Yesterday, but the Senate Measure Will Be Referred Today—Good Increase in the Circulation.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—[Special.]—Free coinage men in the House are torn up. The majority of them hold that the Stewart bill does not destroy the validity of the silver certificates issued under the Sherman act, but a minority thinks otherwise, and is supported by members like Judge Culberson of Texas, the Chairman of the Judiciary committee, whose views are indorsed by Mr. Bland. Irrespective of views on free coinage, the weight of opinion is that Congress, by repealing the Sherman act without special provision for redeeming the legal tenders issued under it, cannot destroy the obligation of the government, yet there is enough uncertainty to make the question debatable.

Inquiries were made today to see whether a motion could be made to reconsider the bill in the Senate and recall it from the House. Conferences tonight among the silver men showed wide difference of opinion as to the scheme for amending the bill, but the leaders were mostly against amendment. It was agreed, however, that the immediate business of the silver members is to have their quorum on hand tomorrow and secure the reference of the bill to the Coinage committee.

The anti-silver Democrats in the House made a mistake in their tactics today. They started in to filibuster, when there was no need for such a course. Gen. Tracy's attempt to take the Free Coinage bill away from the committee to which it belongs was an invitation to the silver men to begin the fight. Their opponents were weakened by the fact that the Republicans would not agree to any filibustering. They think that is a family matter for the Democrats to fight out among themselves.

The ease with which a quorum was broken was a striking commentary on the present House, with its Democratic majority of 150. It showed that nearly one-half of the Democratic members are absolutely neglecting public business, and are indifferent to what goes on in Washington. The passage of Gen. Catchings' resolution revoking all leaves of absence, except for sickness, was the confession of the impotency of the majority.

The outcome of the anti-silver Democrats' filibustering was necessarily to array Speaker Crisp on the Committee on Rules against them, irrespective of the merits of the silver question. The speaker and his lieutenants have a grave responsibility in getting the appropriation bills passed, and they would be found to discourage filibustering by either wing of the party. But as they are all supporters of free coinage, it gives them comfort to use their influence in suppressing filibustering by suppressing the anti-silver Democrats.

**Bland's Leadership Weak.**

Bland's leadership of the silver men has been so complete a failure that the management of the canvass has been taken out of his hands. As Chairman of the Coinage committee he is nominally the director of the free coinage forces. But his sincerity has been doubted ever since he voted for Mills for Speaker. He had no sooner got back yesterday than he delighted the anti-silver Democrats by coming out in an interview, giving his grave fears that the Stewart bill would have to be amended by the House. This meant its failure, and Bland knew it. Today the free coinage movement bore down on him savagely, and he quit talking about the need of amendment.

It was said, after adjournment today, that the fight over the reference will not be renewed tomorrow and that the enemies of the measure will allow it to be referred as its friends desire, without further obstruction. It is now admitted by the anti-silver men that the bill must ultimately go to the Coinage committee, and it is the purpose to make a strong fight there. For the reason that the bill was not today referred to the committee there will be no meeting before the House meets, for there will be nothing before the committee for its action. The silver men think that there will be no loss of ground by this delay, as it is extremely doubtful, in view of the number of absentees, whether they could secure the presence of a voting quorum in committee to make it.

The Committee on Rules of the House did not meet this morning, but will try to get together tomorrow. Mr. Catchings says that so far the majority of the committee has not had any conference respecting the treatment of the Silver bill, and he is not now prepared to say whether the committee will require a petition signed by the majority of the Democrats before they will report a special order for its consideration. He says, and the remark may have some significance, that the form of the bill is materially different from that of the bill reported by the House Coinage committee, in which case a petition was required. There is now pending before the Rules Committee a resolution introduced by Representative Pierce, setting apart a day (left in blank) in July when it shall be in order to move to suspend the rules of the House and pass any bill.

The ordinary rules of suspension day which shut off filibustering would apply in that case, but there is a further proviso that a majority vote instead of two-thirds shall be sufficient to pass the bill. The resolution is of course intended to meet the case of the silver bill.

**Decided Not to Amend the Bill.**

About forty of the most active and prominent of the advocates of free silver coinage held a conference tonight in the room of the House Judiciary committee to discuss the question whether the Stewart free coinage bill is satisfactory or so defective that it should not be passed by the House without amendment. Among those present were Senators Stewart and Morgan and the free coinage members of the House Coinage committee. The conference lasted about three hours, and it was found to be impossible to reconcile the conflicting opinions, represented on one side by Culberson and Bland, who think the bill is seriously defective, and by Stewart and Morgan on the other, who hold that the measure does not destroy the legal tender value of outstanding silver certificates. While a majority seemed to agree with Culberson that the measure is seriously defective, and Senators Morgan and Stewart were unable to satisfactorily answer his objections, it was finally decided that no attempt should be made to amend it.

The conference adjourned with the understanding that the bill should be referred to the Coinage committee and passed by the House without amendment, lest it might, if amended, fail to pass the Senate in the amended form. Their scheme is to send the bill to the President in its present shape, leaving any defects to be cured by a supplemental act. It is pretty certain, however, that some of the free coinage men who attended the conference will insist upon amending the bill when it comes up in the House, and they predict that it will not pass unless it be changed so as to avoid any possibility of the construction that it impairs the legal tender value of outstanding silver certificates.

## IN FAVOR OF THE APPROPRIATION.

**The Senate Shows a Majority for the G. A. R. Entertainment Allowance of $100,000.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—Mr. Berry in the Senate today, in a speech on Mr. Hale's resolution as to the tariff policies of the two parties, expressed his conviction that the force bill would be the principal issue in the Presidential campaign and warned the people of the country against being deluded into the hope that it was not the purpose of the Republican party, if successful, to press that legislation.

The only other subject of interest that occupied the attention of the Senate today was the disputation in conference over the item inserted in the district appropriation bill by the Senate appropriating $100,000 for the entertainment of the G. A. R. at its encampment next September. There was about an hour's discussion of that question and finally there was a vote on it which showed a majority of nine in favor of insisting on the item. There was not, however, a quorum voting, but Mr. Allison, Chairman of the Senate conferrees, accepted the vote as a sufficient indication of the sense of the Senate on the subject and a further conference was agreed to. Adjourned.

## DISTILLERS NOT LIKELY TO WIN.

**The Internal Revenue Bureau Will Prevail in the Legislative Bill.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—[Special.]—The Legislative bill, which is now in conference, has a provision repealing the section of the Internal Revenue law which requires that spirits be gauged before leaving the warehouse. The Internal Revenue bill was recommended for repeal on the ground it would save $150,000 annually. The distillers are fighting the provision, and those in Chicago have forwarded to Senator Cullom a petition against it. The chances are that the Internal Revenue Bureau will prevail as against the distillers.

## CHANGES IN THE CIRCULATION.

**For the Year Ending June 30 There Was an Increase of $103,005,783.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—[Special.]—The Treasury Department's statement of changes in the circulation during last month and the fiscal year just closed shows a net decrease during June of $16,936,891; but for the twelve months ended June 30 an increase of $103,005,783. Of the various kinds of money in circulation there was a decrease during June of $16,059,870 in gold certificates, $6,638,462 in United States notes, $3,900,000 in currency certificates, $408,362 in silver certificates, $349,816 in subsidiary silver, $297,441 in standard silver dollars, $143,917 in gold coin, and $121,008 in national bank notes. On the other hand there was an increase of $10,982,985 in silver Treasury notes.

The total circulation of the country July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year, is placed at $1,603,073,338, against $1,500,067,555 July 1, 1891, a net increase during the fiscal year of $103,005,783.

The changes in the circulation of various kinds of money during the last fiscal year, together with the amounts in circulation, are shown by the following table:

| Amount in circulation. | July 1, 1892. | July 1, 1891. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold coin | $ 408,767,740 | $ 408,073,806 |
| Standard silver dollars | 56,799,484 | 57,683,041 |
| Subsidiary silver | 62,386,518 | 62,390,924 |
| Gold certificates | 141,235,359 | 120,840,269 |
| Silver certificates | 326,880,803 | 307,364,148 |
| Treasury notes | 98,051,657 | 40,463,165 |
| United States notes | 341,644,840 | 345,079,272 |
| National bank notes | 167,306,957 | 162,272,800 |
| Totals | $1,603,073,333 | $1,500,067,555 |

During June there was a net decrease of $11,014,707 in money and bullion held in the Treasury. There was a decrease of $12,832,259 in gold coin, $6,662,900 in silver Treasury notes, $3,117,127 in gold bullion, and $234,783 in subsidiary silver, while the store of standard silver dollars increased $720,816, United States notes $6,638,462, national bank notes $305,509, and silver bullion $4,167,575.

## MISCELLANEOUS CAPITAL MATTERS.

**Senator Manderson's Bill to Create a National Highway Commission.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—Senator Manderson today introduced a bill to create a National Highway Commission, to consist of two Senators, five Representatives, the Secretaries of War, Agriculture, and Interior, the Postmaster-General, the Attorney-General, and an associate member from each State and Territory. Meetings are to be held in Washington during the sessions of Congress, in Chicago during the World's Fair, and at such other places and times as the majority may elect. The commission is to investigate the needs of the country in regard to highways and report to Congress.

**Consul-General Sewall Resigns.**

Harold M. Sewall of Maine, Consul-General at Samoa, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the President in a letter expressing the highest appreciation of his excellent service.

**Appointed by the President.**

The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations: William Kapus of Oregon, United States Consul at Sydney, N. S. W.; Ernest G. Timme of Wisconsin, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

**Washington Notes.**

William Kapus of Oregon was today confirmed as United States Consul at Sydney, N. S. W.

Gen. Schofield this morning received a telegram from Gen. Wheaton, commanding the Department of Texas, saying that he has no information of any revival of the Garza movement, or of any political uprising whatever along the Rio Grande.

## FOR A MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

**Scheme to Erect One at Lincoln Park for the Academy of Sciences.**

The Lincoln Park Commissioners at their meeting yesterday discussed a plan for establishing a Museum of Natural History in the park, Gen. Stockton of the board is so enthusiastic over the project that he predicts the new institution will in time be little less in importance than the Smithsonian Institution of Washington.

The movement originates with the old Academy of Sciences now seeking a permanent home, and the overtures made yesterday to the Board were by E. W. Blatchford of the society. It is understood that negotiations are also pending with the Directors of the New Chicago University, but so far as can be learned the chances are that Lincoln Park will be selected as the location of the enlarged and revived museum.

The talk at yesterday's meeting was informal and further consideration of the matter was postponed until tomorrow morning, when W. C. Goudy and Gen. Joseph Stockton, a committee representing the trustees, will meet in Mr. Goudy's office, Room 27 Lake Shore Depot Building. At this meeting E. W. Blatchford will further present the proposition he makes on behalf of the old Academy of Sciences.

When the old Exposition Building was destroyed it became necessary to remove the long-accumulating and valuable collection of the society. The members immediately began negotiations for a new home in order that the collection might not suffer. For a while there was talk of identifying this with the Chicago University, but it is believed that a desire became paramount that the collection on hand be made the nucleus of a simple public museum whose location should be such that it would at all times be accessible to the public and whose future would be in no wise hampered.

At recent meetings of the society a proposition was framed which was yesterday presented to the Park Board. Its provision and requests are not yet made public, but it is known that the Commissioners have been asked to set aside ground for the museum to be. That this will probably be done is evidenced by the enthusiasm with which the request was received by several of the members.

"The project is yet in embryo," said Gen. Stockton, "and I cannot go into details, but an effort is being made to locate a museum of natural history in Lincoln Park which will be second to none in this country aside from the Smithsonian Institution. Indeed, I believe, if matters can be satisfactorily arranged, that in the near future we will have a second Smithsonian Institution in our park open to the people and free to all."

Mr. Blatchford said: "The idea is to create something after the style of the natural history collection in Central Park, New York, which, with the live animals to be found there, form such an attractive and instructive feature. We can say nothing now because there is much to be done, and the Park Board not being a private corporation time will be required to compass the results we desire."

"Is the proposition made by the Commissioners or by the academy?"

"By the latter, who desire that certain territory be set aside for them."

## ROCKLAND ALMOST WIPED OUT BY FIRE.

**Three-quarters of a Million Lost in the Michigan Mining Town.**

OSTONAGON, Mich., July 5.—[Special.]—Rockland, Mich., is in ruins. Forty-one buildings were burned to the ground today, with a loss of $750,000. There is only about $21,000 insurance. L. Stannard loses two stores, on which there was $16,000 insurance. R. Chinoweth's hotel was partially insured. C. Muller had only a small insurance on his store. J. Hull, saloon, also had a small amount of insurance. A large number of dwelling-houses and their contents were partly saved. It is doubtful if the town will be rebuilt, as there is little mining being done there at present with no prospects for the future.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., July 5.—[Special.]—Unknown persons, supposed to be tramps, fired two large barns belonging to John Page last night. Loss, $5,000; insurance, $1,500.

GREENVILLE, Tex., July 5.—The Greenville furniture factory burned yesterday. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $8,000.

ASHLAND, Wis., July 5.—The mill of the Benoit Lumber company was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $12,000.

HYNDMAN, Pa., July 5.—The large tannery of Prichett & Bough at Mann's Choice, about fifteen miles from here, was burned this morning. Loss, $110,000; insurance, $60,000.

**Tennessee Prodigy.**

In Tennessee there is a 15-year-old preacher.


# Do You Wish the Finest Bread and Cake?

It is conceded that the Royal Baking Powder is the purest and strongest of all the baking powders.

The purest baking powder makes the finest, sweetest, most delicious food.

The strongest baking powder makes the lightest food.

That baking powder which is both purest and strongest makes the most digestible and wholesome food.

Why should not every housekeeper avail herself of the baking powder which will give her the best food with the least trouble?

Dr. Haines, of Rush Medical College, Consulting Chemist of the Chicago Board of Health, says: "Royal is not only the purest, but the strongest baking powder with which I am acquainted."


## LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

**Freights and Charters.**

CHICAGO, July 5.—The demand for boats to carry grain was small, but the supply was equally limited and rates held steady at unchanged figures all around. Charters: To Buffalo, City of Rome, wheat and corn; to Erie, Lycoming, wheat; to Port Huron, J. H. Mead, American Union, oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal freights active at former figures. Charters: Oceanica, J. F. Eddy, Shaw, Josephine, Danforth, Cuba, Lackawanna, Wyoming, Russia, Britannic, Rugee, Chicago, 60 cents; Dyer, Wolf, Flower, Tokio, Montezuma, Milwaukee, 60; Superior, Sandusky, Marquette, 45; Glidden, Warmington, Duluth

# WILL FAVOR THE PLAN

## SENATE COMMITTEE'S ACTION ON WORLD'S FAIR AID.

**Hale Convinced the Sundry Civil Bill Will Be Favorably Reported Without a General Sunday-Closing Provision—Women's Committee Arranging Its Plans—How New York Importers Are Trying to Injure the Fair Abroad—Handy's Passes Refused at the Exposition Grounds.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—[Special.]—The Appropriations committee will probably take up the Sundry Civil bill tomorrow. There may be some discussion over Chairman Allison's amendment incorporating government aid for the World's Fair to the extent of about $6,000,000, but it will undoubtedly be sustained by the majority of the committee. Senator Allison has changed the wording of the Fair provision materially without interfering with the main object. The recommendation of the quadri-centennial committee that the entire Fair be closed Sunday is not a part of the proposition as it will be put in the Sundry Civil bill. All that is there is the House provision that the government exhibit shall be closed Sunday.

The Committee on Federal Legislation appointed by Mrs. Potter Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair, consisting of Mrs. Troutman of New York as Chairman, Miss Katharine S. Minor of New Orleans, Mrs. James E. Cantrill of Kentucky, Mrs. F. W. Gould of Moline, Ill., Mrs. Kidder of Wilmington, N. C., Mrs. Alice Houghton of Spokane, Wash., and Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago, met this morning in Mrs. Palmer's parlors at the Arlington Hotel for a general talk of the needs of that portion of the Fair set apart for the ladies. Mrs. Troutman said the committee would not transact any business until after appearing before the committee having charge of the proposed appropriation. It is the intention simply to answer any inquiries that the committee may make as to the necessity for the appropriation. The ladies will go before the committee tomorrow.

### ANXIOUS TO GET THE PLANS.

**Complaint Made That Foreign Governments Are Dilatory in the Matter.**

Foreign governments which have secured space at Jackson Park for state buildings will have to hasten their plans a little or run the risk of losing the plat of ground which has been set aside for them. Out of the fifteen countries that have been allotted space for a building, but three have forwarded plans. Chief of Construction Burnham thinks that no further time should be given than to Sept. 1 for hearing from delinquents, and the Committee on Grounds and Buildings at its meeting yesterday adopted the following communication from him, which was referred to the Director-General:

I respectfully call the attention of your honorable committee to the fact that the time for the completion of foreign buildings is becoming extremely limited, and unless the strictest measures are taken to secure prompt action upon all buildings other than those that we are constructing ourselves we will have embarrassing delays. The following-named foreign countries have been assigned space upon the grounds: Austria, France, Great Britain, Ecuador, Mexico, Norway, Nicaragua, Japan, Ceylon, Germany, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Turkey, Sweden, Brazil. Of these the following have sent in plans: Germany, Great Britain, and Ceylon.

We have no advices as to when the others will have their drawings ready. Unless plans are received and work actively commenced by Sept. 1, 1892, upon all ground assigned foreign countries space should be promptly vacated. Our demands for ground are too heavy to enable us to hold any space the occupancy of which we have not prompt assurances. I respectfully ask that you take action in the matter and request very prompt settlement of these questions.

D. H. BURNHAM, Chief of Construction.

### TRYING TO INJURE THE FAIR.

**Something About the Action of New York Importers and the Reason for It.**

The story that reached headquarters some time ago to the effect that New York importers were endeavoring to persuade German manufacturers not to exhibit at the World's Fair was confirmed yesterday in the communication from Consul-General Mason, stationed at Frankfort-on-the-Main. Mr. Mason included in his letter an article printed in the *Frankfurter-Zeitung* June 18, and written to that paper from Berlin a few days previously. The article states the case clearly, and indicates to what length New York importers appear willing to go in order to prevent Chicago and the West from getting into direct communication with foreign manufacturers. It is as follows:

It is unfortunately a fact not to be denied that a large number of the most important representatives of German industries do not intend to exhibit at the Chicago Exposition. The reason which they assign for thus holding aloof is the influence exerted by the New York importers with whom these firms have long held commercial relations. The New York importers have in some cases forbidden their German exporters to exhibit at Chicago; in other cases they have at least tried to dissuade them from making independent displays at Chicago by threatening to abandon their present German connections.

The purpose of such manipulation is clear. The New York importers simply fear to lose the control of the American business if Chicago firms shall be enabled by the display of their valuable sample material in large quantities to form direct and independent relations with foreign shippers whose business New York has hitherto exclusively controlled. Equally clear and evident are the results which will follow as well for the New York importers as for the German manufacturers, who allow themselves to be frightened from sending their exhibits to the Exposition. The latter, the German manufacturers, will be by far the most seriously injured. Their competitors, not being bound together or controlled by any existing American connections, will be there in force, and not only the Chicago importers will be enabled to form the necessary foreign connections, but also the New York importers, where they are not already bound by contracts with the manufacturers, will care little for their old connections if they find better or cheaper goods at their disposal in merchantable quantities.

"We heard something of this when the first commission visited Europe last fall," said Maj. Handy yesterday. "We haven't the names of the New-Yorkers who have been doing the work, but I presume they could be secured through the Consul. Mr. Mason is not the only one who is familiar with the facts. Other Consuls have informed us of what has been going on in this line."

### ENGLISH WOMEN DOING GOOD WORK.

**Accomplished for the Fair—The Irish Exhibit.**

LONDON, July 5.—From present indications the main feature of Great Britain's exhibit at the World's Fair will be the work of the women's committee, which, with Princess Christiana at its head, with Lady Aberdeen in charge of the Irish and Scotch exhibits, and many other distinguished ladies helping, has already accomplished more than any other country. The Royal Commission has hitherto been divided by jealousies and hindered by the disinclination of some of the largest manufacturers to exhibit on account of the McKinley bill.

Lady Aberdeen, who is particularly active in promoting the general work of the committee, and of her sections in particular, said yesterday: "Yes, we have every reason to feel greatly encouraged and to hope that our efforts will be worthy your country. You know that of the £80,000 appropriated by Parliament, £3,000 only was allotted to the woman's section, so that the greater portion of the necessary funds are being raised by private subscription here and in America. Besides the work and meetings of each committee we hold weekly meetings of each committee, and I am happy to say that the outlook is most favorable. Your Minister here, Mr. Lincoln, always seems greatly interested in the success of the World's Fair."

Referring to the Irish exhibit Lady Aberdeen showed the reporter the final plans for the Irish village, which have just been decided on and which will be sent out to Mr. White at Chicago at once. As in the first plans the cottages will be grouped around a quadrangle, in the center of which will stand an old Irish cross; and another new feature will be added—a large mass in relief, accurately drawn to scale, and showing the rivers, mountains, towns, and villages of the Emerald Isle, "so that all your Irish over there can show each other just where they were born and lived," explained Lady Aberdeen.

"For the gateway to the Irish section," she continued, "we shall send over some fine old gates from some historical places in Ireland; and on entering the gateway the ruins of Donegal Castle in the opposite corner will be seen at once!"

Lady Aberdeen will herself go over to America next year and remain at the Exhibition considerable time.

Mr. Lincoln has been criticised in some quarters in America for an alleged lack of interest in the Fair, but as shown by Lady Aberdeen's statement above and from other quarters these criticisms are unjust, and the present encouraging aspect of the woman's section here is largely due to the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln.

"The fact is," said an intimate friend of the Minister, "that up to the point of the acceptance of America's invitation and the removal of the force of the effect of our immigration law (the evil effects of which were first called to the attention of our State Department by Mr. Lincoln) he was able to do and did do actual and public service for the Fair. With the appointment of the Royal Commission the active work necessarily fell on their shoulders, and his work has naturally been confined to private conversation. When the Butterworth Commission came over here last year, Mr. Lincoln did all he could to promote its success, and arranged a special interview with Lord Salisbury. When Mrs. Palmer was here, Mrs. Lincoln presented her at the drawing-room in the diplomatic circle, calling special attention to her mission, and she also arranged for a special interview for Mrs. Palmer with the Princess Christian, and introduced her to a number of influential Englishwomen. I don't see what more any one could have done."

The Society of Arts has awarded to Mr. McCormick the silver medal of the society for his paper on the trade relations with the United States, and the Royal commission has passed the following resolution:

The Secretary is instructed to convey to the Executive the expression of the great appreciation by the Royal Commission of the many and able services rendered them by Mr. Robert S. McCormick, the representative in England of the Columbian Exposition. Mr. McCormick has been untiring in his efforts to advance the interests of the Exhibition, and the Royal Commission recognizes fully how useful his assistance has been on very many occasions.

### HANDY'S PASSES NOT HONORED.

**President Baker Issues an Order That They Be Refused at the Gates.**

President Baker has issued an order that the passes to the World's Fair grounds heretofore issued by Maj. Handy, of the Department of Publicity and Promotion, be not honored for admission to the grounds. He had a notice posted at Jackson Park, saying such passes were unauthorized, and there has risen between the President and the Chief of Department the question of either memory or veracity.

These passes were printed about two months ago with the sanction, it is claimed, of Directors Lawrence and Kirk of the Ways and Means Committee and with the approval of the Press and Printing Committee.

"I don't understand why President Baker should say the passes were unauthorized," said Maj. Handy, "because they were by the two committees having supervision over my department and the question of admission to the park. President Baker was conferred with and his approval secured before anything was done."

"Nobody has any right to issue pasags to the park except myself," said President Baker yesterday afternoon. "I simply countermanded Maj. Handy's passes as I would those issued by any other unauthorized authority. That is all there is to it."

### Dinner to Russian Commissioners.

President Baker gave a dinner at the Chicago club last night to the members of the Russian World's Fair Commission. The Commissioners have been here since last Tuesday and have secured 130,000 square feet of space in the buildings.

### ON HIS CHILD'S GRAVE.

**Banker Wilson M. Tyler of Vincennes Shoots Himself.**

VINCENNES, Ind., July 5.—[Special.]—A little after 9 o'clock this morning the news was spread throughout this city that Wilson M. Tyler, President of the Vincennes National Bank, had shot himself through the heart on his daughter's grave in the city cemetery. The facts soon verified the truth of the terrible report. The remains of the banker were found stretched across the little mound in the family lot, his life blood oozing from his heart and a 38-caliber revolver lying at his feet.

Mr. Tyler had left his home at the corner of Sixth and Busseron streets but a few minutes before. He went to the livery stable where his horses were kept and inquired after a sick horse that belonged to him. He requested the liveryman to hitch up one of the stable animals.

It was his custom to arrive at the bank at 9 o'clock. This morning he went to the post-office and took a large bundle of bank mail from his box, then walked to the livery stable. On securing his horse he drove directly to the cemetery, left the bundle of letters on the buggy seat, hitched his horse securely to the post, and walked into the cemetery, where he sat down on the mound that covered the remains of his daughter Alice, who died in February, 1888, at Evanston, Ill.

Cemetery Sexton Dolson lives within fifty yards of the spot where Banker Tyler seated himself. Mrs. Cummings, the mother of the sexton, was on the front porch and noted the approach of the banker, saw him enter the cemetery and sit down on the grave.

His action did not create any apprehension in her mind because it was his custom to make daily visits to the grave. Mrs. Cummings saw him pull out his revolver from his pocket and place it at his breast over the region of the heart. The report of the revolver indicated the terrible deed that had been committed.

The sexton's wife rushed to the cemetery as fast as she could run, and, grasping hold of his hand, exclaimed: "O! Mr. Tyler, what have you done?"

The body fell prostrate on the mound and life was extinct before help could arrive. He uttered no sound other than a few moans. The Coroner and undertaker were summoned at once and the body removed as speedily as possible to his residence.

No cause is assigned for the act. It has been well known that Mr. Tyler was grief-stricken at the time of his daughter's death, but of late he had become resigned to his misfortune and apparently seemed happy. He left no word, no explanation, no letters nor documents of any kind. The sensation this event created was tremendous. His numerous friends were almost paralyzed when the news was reported to them. He was held in high esteem by the community and county in general, and the bank he represented was one of the foremost in the State. He had been President of the bank for over twelve years. He was a careful, conservative business-man. His health seemed to be perfect and indicated no impending trouble.

He spent the Fourth of July in amusement with his friends at the club and seemed to be if anything more merry than usual. His manner was bright, active, and jovial. Even this morning as he walked on the streets he greeted his acquaintances with a frankness and friendliness that were particularly marked.

There seems to be some evidence that he was suffering from mental anguish. When he went to the livery stable he seemed to collapse, his face showed a pinched and drawn expression, his lips were ashy white, and his eyes gave forth an unnatural expression. His friends think that constantly recalled grief at his daughter's death had temporarily unbalanced his mind.

He would occasionally complain of severe pains in the head and would then relapse into fits of despondency. When he was in such condition he would go to his friends and say that he was looking for life and hope and wanted them to help him forget his troubles.

The Coroner's inquest will be held tomorrow. He leaves a wife and son, Frank Tyler of Kansas City, Mo.

Immediately after the tragedy the bank of which Mr. Tyler was President was closed and the directors held a meeting to arrange for the funeral and matters rendered necessary by Mr. Tyler's death.

### Chicagoans Win Three Races.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 5.—[Special.]—The second and last day's meeting of the Mississippi Valley Rowing Association was held at Lake Contrary today and of the five races three were won by Chicago. Following is a summary of the events: Single senior won by Catlin Boat club, Chicago. Time, 10:38¼. Senior pair won by Catlin Boat club. Time, 11:15¾. Senior fours won by Modoc Rowing club, St. Louis. Time, 9:04½. Senior doubles won by Catlin Boat club, Chicago. Time, 9:45¼. Barge race won by Modoc Rowing club, St. Louis. Time, 4:08¾. The barge record of the association was broken.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Charles Catlin, Chicago; Vice-President, Fred D. Standish, Detroit; Commodore, J. J. Schaab, St. Louis; Ensign, George S. Dixon, Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer, D. R. Martin, Pullman, Ill.; Executive committee, H. C. Avery, Chicago; Charles S. Newan, Grand Rapids; George Essig, Chicago; S. Waters Fox, St. Joseph; H. C. Large, St. Louis; William Weinard, Chicago; and E. R. Wheeler, Minneapolis.

To New York City and Return $16.

Via Chautauqua Lake, Niagara Falls, and Hudson River. Over the Erie lines. Office 243 Clark street.

# DEMUTH'S GOOD RACE.

## HE RUNS AWAY WITH MONMOUTH'S LONG BRANCH HANDICAP.

**Locohatchee Easily Wins the Hackensack Handicap—The Western Colt a Wonder on the Straight Course—Strathmeath, Eagle Bird, Walcott, and Thistle Colt the Other Winners—Gloucester Racing Results—Wednesday's Monmouth Park and Brighton Beach Entries and Pooling.**

NEW YORK, July 5.—[Special.]—Demuth, apparently rejuvenated and himself again, surprised the small crowd of racegoers at Monmouth Park today. Demuth thus far this season had run all his races as if he were nothing more than a common selling-plater, and the public had no confidence in him. So poor was he looked upon that Handicapper Vosburg gave him only 105 pounds in the Long Branch Handicap at a mile and a quarter, with Raceland and Judge Morrow among the topweights. Frank Ehret, the owner of Demuth, knowing that his horse was vastly improved, bet $5,000 on him, getting as good as 4 to 1 against him. The talent made Judge Morrow favorite at 7 to 5, while old Raceland was freely backed at 2 to 1. Russell, the only other starter, was absolutely friendless. Demuth made a runaway race of it. Getting considerably the best of a bad start he showed the way at a rattling pace along the backstretch with Raceland and Judge Morrow trying to get up to him. Russell was always last. Making the turn for home Demuth shot away from the others and opened up such a gap that the race was practically over half a mile from home. At that point Judge Morrow was already getting the whip and gaff, and it was not long afterward that Raceland was under punishment. Continuing unopposed in the lead Demuth won easily by two lengths and a half, while Raceland beat Judge Morrow six lengths for the place.

The Hackensack Handicap, one mile, straight-away, for 3-year-olds, resulted in the easiest kind of victory for Locohatchee, as Pierre Lorillard named the Western colt, Curt Gunn, after he bought him last year. The straight going seemed to suit Locohatchee, who is such a long-striding colt that he never appeared at home on the turns or other courses. He was a hot favorite at even money, his owner betting something more than $10,000 on him. Of the others Leonawell, at 2½ to 1, and Mars, at 6 to 1, had some supporters.

**Locohatchee Won the Hackensack.**

Locohatchee got the worst of the start, but immediately made up the ground, and at the end of half a mile was in front, with Hamilton and Dr. Koss well up. Leonawell was never able to get out of the ruck. A quarter of a mile from home the favorite commenced to draw away from his opponents, and, easily outfooting them, won as he pleased by four lengths. Mars came strong at the end and beat Hamilton a head for the place honors.

It took the backers a long time to decide whether to play Strathmeath or Merry Monarch in the mile steeplechase, but they finally landed on the American Derby winner of 1891 and sent him to the post favorite at 6 to 10 with the Monarch second choice at 7 to 5. St. Anthony led for three-quarters of a mile when he fell back, giving way to Strathmeath, who won without trouble by a length. Merry Monarch was second, five lengths before St. Anthony.

A good lot of maiden 2-year-olds faced the starter in the race at three-quarters of a mile. An all pervading tip led to Marcus Daly's colt Delury being installed favorite at 9 to 5. The best he could do was to run second to Eagle Bird, a 2 to 1 second choice, who won by a length and a half. Jeannette M. was a close third.

The fifth event, a selling race at three-quarters of a mile, attracted nine fairly smart sprinters. Walcott and Yemen led from the start and the first named having Yemen in trouble before reaching the last furlong, won in a canter by a length and a half. Yemen was second, half a length before Milt Young, who came with a rare rattle at the finish.

Five moderate 2-year-olds sported silk for the last race of five furlongs. Warsaw being the favorite at 6 to 5 with Thistle colt, in strong demand at 2 to 1. Warsaw, Muscovite, and the Thistle colt were the most prominent until a quarter of a mile from home when the Thistle colt drew right away and won as he pleased by three lengths. Muscovite was second a length before Lindsay who nipped Warsaw on the post for third place.

**Summary of the Races.**

First race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, penalties and allowances, one mile—Strathmeath, 117 pounds (A. Covington), 9 to 10, won; Merry Monarch, 104 (Simms), 7 to 5, second; St. Anthony, 107 (Sloane), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾. Barefoot, 112 (Littlefield), 12 to 1, also ran.

Second race, for maiden 2-year-olds, allowances, three-quarters of a mile straightaway—Eagle Bird, 113 pounds (Littlefield), 2 to 1, won; Delury, 113 (Tarail), 7 to 5, second; Jeannette M., 108 (Sloane), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:16. Mullett, 113 (Lambley), 10 to 1; Leonard, 113 (Blake), 15 to 1; and Lismore, 113 (Doggett), 50 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, the Hackensack Handicap, for 3-year-olds, one mile straightway—Locohatchee, 116 (Hamilton), even, won; Mars, 106 (Littlefield), 6 to 1, second; Hamilton, 97 (Evans), 30 to 1, third. Dr. Koss, 96 (W. Midgley), 30 to 1; Leonawell, 114 (Sims), 2½ to 1; Doncaster, 95 (A. Covington), 20 to 1; Oeric, 97 (Sloane), 30 to 1; and Blizzard, 83 (Tarail), 50 to 1, ran unplaced in order. Time, 1:40¾.

Fourth race, the Long Branch Handicap, for all ages, one mile and a quarter—Demuth, 105 (Doggett), 3 to 1, won; Raceland, 126 (Tarail), 2 to 1, second; Judge Morrow, 126 (Fitzpatrick), 7 to 5, third. Russell, 111 (Littlefield), 6 to 1 also ran. Time, 2:07.

Fifth race, for three-year-olds and upwards, weights seven pounds above the scale, selling allowances, three-quarters of a mile straightaway—Walcott, 113 pounds (Littlefield), 2 to 1, won; Yemen, 106 (Hamilton), 4 to 1, second; Milt Young, 113 (Sims), 7 to 1, third; Batsman, 106 (Blake), 30 to 1; Tringle, 113 (Tarail), 8 to 1; Alliquippa, 101 (Lansdowne), 4 to 1; Knapsack, 106 (Doggett), 30 to 1; So Ho, 111 (Bergen), 7 to 1, and Marina, 95 (Feitle) 50 to 1, ran unplaced in order. Time, 1:04¾.

Sixth race, for two-year-olds, selling allowances, five furlongs straightaway—Thistle colt, 104 (Sims), 2 to 1, won; Muscovite, 107 (W. Midgley), 6 to 1, second; Lindsay, 96 (Delhanty), 50 to 1, third; Warsaw, 110 (Tarail), 6 to 5, and Banjo, 96 (Evans), 40 to 1, ran unplaced in order. Time, 1:02.

**Wednesday's Brighton Beach Entries.**

The entries for Brighton Beach tomorrow are as follows:

First race, for all ages, selling allowances, three-quarters of a mile—Kingsbridge, 124 pounds; Busted, 118; Mabell, 111; Liitbert, 118; Daisy Woodruff, 111; Dare Devil, 107; Pokino, 107; Undine, 107; Martel, 106; Airtight, 104; Early Blossom, 102; Little Fred, 101; Lallah, 99; Quartermaster, 98; Hoey, 92.

Second race, for maidens, five furlongs—Trademan, 110 pounds; Prince Payton, 110; Bon Voyage, 110; Brainard, 110; Sir Hubert, 110; False B., 110; Skipratin, 110; Vanwarlin, 110; Flatlands, 110; Semper Vive gelding, 110; Westover, 110; Sierra Nevada colt, 110; Catharine, 105; Knickknack filly, 105; Debonnaire, 105.

Third race, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Prince George, 111 pounds; Postmaster, 111; Chiswell, 111; Wilson Taylor, 111; Harvest (formerly Bliss colt), 111; Mayonnaise colt, 111; Albatross colt, 109; Gladness filly, 108; Lisbon Maid, 108; Marguerite, 108; Eleanor, 108; May Stanley filly, 105; Courtship, 103; Trump, 105; Magician, 105.

Fourth race, for 3-year-olds and upward, one mile and a quarter—Potomac, 117 pounds; Willie L., 109; Lizzie, 106; Hoey, 104; Roquefort, 103; Long Dance, 100; English Lady, 99; St. Mark, 99; John Sterrie, 95.

Fifth race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances, seven furlongs—Watterson, 114 pounds; Chatsworth II., 106; Salvia, 101; Lindarubber, 112; Jack Rose, 110; John Cavanagh, 109; Firefly, 109; Experience, 107; Temple, 103; Tom Tough, 103; Fagan, 98; Dr. Wilcox, 98.

Sixth race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, special weights, one mile—The Sheriff, Queen of Trumps, My Fellow, Frontenac, Tea Tray, Sluggard, Jackstraw, Character, Dickerson, and Feliham, 105 pounds each; Madrid, Ballyhoo, and Lucy Johnson, 100 pounds each.

**Louisville Pooling on Brighton Beach.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 5.—[Special.]—Pools sold on tomorrow's Brighton Beach races as follows:

First race—Early Blossom, $20; Little Fred, $10; Lord Dalmeny, $10; Void, $6 each; Busted, $6; Airtight, Roy, $3; field, $10.

Second race—Sir Hubert, $15; Bon Voyage, $10; Prince Payton, $10; False B., $8; Knick Knack filly, Semper Vive gelding, $3 each; field, $15.

Third race—Harvest, $20; Prince George, $10; Marguerite, $7; Eleanor, $6; Postmaster, $4; Albatross colt, Gladness colt $3 each; field, $8.

Fourth race—Badge, $25; Potomac, $18; Willie L., $11; Roquefort, Longdance, $6 each; Hoey, Lizzie, $5; field $8.

Fifth race—John Cavanagh, $15; Watterson, $10; Exact, $8; Firefly, $7; India Rubber, Castaway, $5; Experience, $3; field, $8.

Sixth race—Ballyhoo, $15; Tea Tray, $10; Madrid, $7; Myrtellow, $6; Frontenac, Jack Rose, Dickerson, $5; Sluggard, $4; Feliham, $3; field, $5.

### ARRESTED THE BOOKMAKERS.

**Monmouth Law and Order League Raids the Track—Released on Bail.**

NEW YORK, July 5.—[Special.]—The Monmouth Law and Order League, which threatened to stop racing at the Monmouth course, partially carried out its threats today by making a raid on the bookmakers and several of the officials, among the latter being A. F. Walcott, President of the association; Secretary Henry C. Strickmore, and Starter James Rowe, who were arrested before the first race and taken to Ocean Port on warrants charging them with keeping and abetting a disorderly house. Bail was furnished the turfmen, and they were released. Eleven bookmakers went through a similar proceeding later in the day. It is said that several of the hotel proprietors and property-owners are endeavoring to dissuade the leaders of the league from further interruption.

### HALF THE GLOUCESTER FAVORITES.

**Argyle, Princess Relda, Gardner, Vernon, Miss Olive, and Genevieve Won.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 5.—[Special.]—The honors were equally divided at Gloucester today, the winners being two favorites, two outsiders, and two second choice horses. Beverwyck, a bay colt 3 years old, by imported Sir Modred, dam Yolande, owned by Abe Garsen, and valued at $1,000, died suddenly today. The summary follows:

First race, five furlongs—Argyle (Merrick), 3 to 1, won; Beverwyck, 107 (W. Midgley), 6 to 1, second; Lindsay, 96 (Delhanty), 50 to 1, third; Warsaw, 110 (Tarai), 6 to 5, and Banjo, 96 (Evans), 40 to 1, ran unplaced in order. Time, 1:02.

Second race, four and one-half furlongs—Princess Relda (E. Tribe), 5 to 2, won; Wang (F. Doane), 8 to 5, second; Plevmar (J. Bergen), 5 to 1, third. Time, 59¾.

Third race, one mile—Gardner (Merrick), 4 to 1, won; Carmelite (F. Doane), 8 to 1, second; Elyton (E. Tribe), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:48.

Fourth race, six and a half furlongs—Vernon (F. Doane), 3 to 5, won; Double Cross (J. Bergen) 3 to 1, second; Zolic (Houben), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:26.

Fifth race, six and a quarter furlongs—Miss Olive (Merrick), 3 to 1, won; Objection (Foster), 8 to 5, second; Glenall (Graves) 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:34.

Sixth race, four and a half furlongs—Genevieve (F. Doane), 7 to 5 won; Flatbush (J. Bergen) 6 to 1, second; Little Willie (Shelby) 15 to 1, third. Time, :58½.

Wednesday's Gloucester entries are:

First race, six and one-half furlongs—Bargain, 110 pounds; Banburg, 110; Mirth Wood, 110; Raymond, 110; Glenal, 110; Calgary, 110; Post, 110; Blackwood, 110; Fred A., 110; Buckeye, 110; Jessica, 105.

Second race, half a mile, 3-year-olds—Robin Hood, 108 pounds; Elsinore filly, 101; Sweetie, 103; starter Pettinrill (late Jewel gelding), 100; Lincoln (late Maggie Mitchell gelding), 100; Mindon (late Lady Molesworth colt), 100; Rigney, 100; Perchance, 100; Little, 97.

Third race, five furlongs—Exotic, 108 pounds; Anarchist, 106; Fiagrank, 106; Boot Jack, 106; Forest, 105; Jersey, 105; John Day, 102; Kingsclere, 101; Capt. Swift, 97; Baby, 97; Edna, 97; Addie T., 97; Lebanon, 93; Florence S., 88.

Fourth race, one mile—Boyle Rhodes, 114 pounds; Oberlin, 113; Park Ridge, 107; Vernon, 99; Delmion, 98.

Fifth race, six and one-quarter furlongs—Battle Cry, 110 pounds; Blackburn, 106; A. O. H., 101; Gonzales, 98; Emma J., 96; Rialto, 93.

Sixth race, seven furlongs, beaten horses—Gyda, 109 pounds; Cammack, 109; Big Six, 106; Manhattan, 109; Teddington, 104; Bela, 104; Carot, 104; Iceberg, 104; Bonnie S., 104; Toss Up, 103; Pete, 93; Shepherdess, 97.

### BELMONT PARK HARNESS RACES.

**Senator K., Hibibl, and Sadie M., Win at the Philadelphia Track.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 5.—[Special.]—The summary of the trotting races at Belmont Park today was:

2:34 class trotting, purse $500:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Senator K., g. g. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Nellie R., b. m. | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Mollie G., b. m. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Laura R., b. m. | 7 | 4 | 5 | 3 | dis |
| Christine, b. m. | 1 | 1 | 3 | dis | |
| Misfortune, c. s. m. | 3 | dis | | | |
| Robert M., b. g. | 6 | 7 | dis | | |

*Time*—2:30; 2:32¼; 2:34¼; 2:29½; 2:27¾.

2:25 class, pacing, purse $500:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hibibl, f. Valencia, br. m. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Bud Doble, b. g. | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Natic, ch. g. | 5 | 4 | 2 |
| Linwood Patchen, b. g. | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Gray Ben, g. g. | 4 | 5 | 5 |

*Time*—2:24; 2:25; 2:26½.

2:21 class, trotting, purse $1,000:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sadie M., by Prince Orloff, b. m. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Bush, blk. m. | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Conway, br. g. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Marie, g. m. | 4 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Lady Ulster, b. m. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |

*Time*—2:20¾; 2:17¾; 2:19; 2:19¾.

### Trotting at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 5.—[Special.]—A fast track, delightful weather, and an attendance of 1,500 were the features of the second day at the Minnehaha Driving Park. There were many delays, and the last race, the 2:37, was postponed until tomorrow on account of darkness after four heats had been trotted. Following are the summaries:

2:25 class, trotting, purse $500:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| May Hill, br. m., by Edge Hill | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Nellie Mason, b. m., by Edge Hill | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Michigan Prince, bl. h. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Maggie Sherman, ch. m. | 4 | dist. | | |
| Alaska, b. g. | 5 | dist. | | |

*Time*—2:27¼; 2:26¾; 2:27¼; 2:26¾.

2:40 class, pacing, purse $500:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jo Jo, b. g. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Mac H., ch. g. | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Albert L., ch. h. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Peter Logan, ch. g. | 4 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Dan O'C., b. h. | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 |

*Time*—2:30¾; 2:29¾; 2:29¾; 2:32¾.

2:27 class, trotting, purse $500:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Harold Wilkes, b. m., by Harold | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Gold Finish, ch. m. | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Fannie O., ch. m. | 3 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Merrie F., b. m. | 1 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| Hampton Maid, br. m. | 7 | 4 | 5 | 3 |
| Ben Gaines, b. g. | 1 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| Westwood, bl. h. | 6 | 7 | 4 | 2 |

*Time*—2:36½; 2:37; 2:36¾; 2:36¾.

### Straight Heat Races at Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 5.—[Special.]—Today's trotting summaries follow:

2:40 class, trotting, purse $300:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manley | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Daisy L. | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Black Slayer | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Eisle Nell | 4 | 4 | 4 |

Free-for-all pacing, purse $300:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alex Dumas | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Dover Knob | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Billy N. | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Sleepy Rover | dis. | | |

*Time*—2:24; 2:25; 2:30¾.

Three-year-old trotting, purse $300:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lady Mav | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Doctor H. | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Rustic Lady | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Harry W | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Overstreet | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| Nat Chief | dis. | | |
| Dinah | dis. | | |

### Madison, Wis., Harness Races.

MADISON, Wis., July 5.—[Special.]—This was the second day of the annual trotting meeting of the Dane County Horse-Breeders' Association. The weather and track were perfect.

2:25 class, trotting, purse $500:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wabbias, by Herod Jr., c. g., Ben Gillespie | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Winnie H., c. m., T. J. Dunbar | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Carrie B., black m., George Hammond | 2 | 3 | 3 |

*Time*—2:32½; 2:30; 2:34.

2:35 class, trotting, purse $500:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Joe Wonder, by Bonney R., c. h., D. M. Johnson | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ada L., c. m., George Vergarant | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Black Frank, b. h., L. Schowalter | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Flack's Mamb Patchen, black h., J. W. Flack | 4 | 3 | 5 |
| Sol Wilkes, c. h., Ben Gillespie | 5 | 4 | 4 |

*Time*—2:37¼; 2:34; 2:37¾.

3:00 class, trotting purse, $500:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Volusia, by Antar, c. m., H. J. McComber | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ella Phalarose, c. m., John C. Chadwick | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Billie B., c. g., J. H. Bayer | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| Carrie W., c. m., J. S. Wright | 5 | 3 | ds |

*Time*—2:34½; 2:38¾; 2:40.

### La Salle's Light Harness Races.

LA SALLE, Ill., July 5.—[Special.]—There was another large attendance and some very spirited racing at today's races. Following are the summaries:

3-year-old trotting stakes:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Roywood | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Hespie | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Elect Cossack | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Alice Laclede, Romance, Sister W. | dis. | | |

*Time*—2:45; 2:38; 2:40; 2:37¼.

2:24 class, trotting:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belle Wilson | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Birdie Sprague | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Lycurgus | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 |

*Time*—2:31; 2:30¾; 2:30¾; 2:30; 2:34; 2:34¾.

2:35 class, pacing:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. Elwood | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Paolia | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Harry L., Lulu G | dis. | | |

*Time*—2:33; 2:37; 2:39.

### Worcester, Mass., Trotters.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 5.—[Special.]—At the second day of the July meeting the summaries were:

2:37 class, trotting or pacing, purse $300:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thad. blk. g., by Son of Dictator | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Lady Hamilton, b. m. | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Lucy Sam | 2 | 2 | 3 |

2:29 class, trotting, purse $300:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leroy, ch. g. | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Little Sport, g. g. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Pilot, b. g. | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Almond Maid, ch. m. | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| L. Y. G., b. g. | 4 | 4 | 5 |

*Time*—2:30¼; 2:30; 2:29¾; 2:30¾.

### ST. GEORGE DEFEATS ST. LOUIS.

**The Game, the Last the Missourians Will Play, Lost by Two Runs.**

The St. Louis team played the last game of their tour yesterday against the St. George Cricket club at Parkside, and, though they lost, it was only by two runs. The score:

INNINGS OF ST. GEORGE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alec Henderson, lbw. b. Clinch | 15 |
| W. Anderson, b. Dix | 21 |
| And. Henderson, b. Clinch | 4 |
| W. West, b. Pither | 16 |
| T. Thompson, c. Maclain, b. Pither | 5 |
| J. Turnbull, b. Murray | 3 |
| T. Prosser, run out | 9 |
| T. Gordon, b. Pither | 0 |
| J. Marshall, Jr., run out | 4 |
| H. Taylor, Sr., not out | 6 |
| S. Piggott, b. Pither | 4 |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total | 89 |

Runs at fall of wicket:

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | 39 | 42 | 51 | 

# WARD'S MEN WIN BOTH

## ANSON'S COLTS PLAY GOOD BALL, BUT ARE BEATEN TWICE.

**The First Game Lasts Fourteen Innings—Eleven Innings Played Before a Run Was Scored—The Home Club Presents a Crippled Front as Usual—Brooklyn Firmly Settled in Second Place—The Chicagos Below Washington Again—Other Games Played.**

Boston won its game, as usual, yesterday and while Philadelphia scored a victory the Brooklyns' two wins here kept the Quakers in third place. The Chicagos fell back below the Washingtons and the Louisvilles moved up to a tie with the St. Louis club. There were no other changes. The record to date is:

| Clubs. | Played. | Won. | Lost. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 68 | 49 | 19 | .721 |
| Brooklyn | 68 | 44 | 24 | .644 |
| Philadelphia | 68 | 43 | 25 | .633 |
| Cincinnati | 65 | 37 | 28 | .569 |
| Cleveland | 65 | 35 | 29 | .547 |
| Pittsburg | 70 | 35 | 35 | .500 |
| Washington | 69 | 31 | 37 | .456 |
| Chicago | 63 | 28 | 35 | .444 |
| New York | 66 | 29 | 37 | .439 |
| St. Louis | 69 | 27 | 42 | .391 |
| Louisville | 69 | 27 | 42 | .391 |
| Baltimore | 66 | 17 | 49 | .258 |

The games scheduled for today are Brooklyn at Chicago, Washington at Pittsburg, Baltimore at Cleveland, Philadelphia at Cincinnati, New York at Louisville, Boston at St. Louis.

### WARD WON IN THE FOURTEENTH.

**A Single by Burns and Griffin's Three-bagger Defeat the Colts.**

The denizen of this burg who early yesterday afternoon fished up a quarter from the recesses of his trousers pocket, pushed it by a circuitous route into the coffers of the Chicago club, passed through the turnstiles, and perched himself up on the bleachers at the ball park, must have felt, when the day was fading, that he had received full value in exchange for his contribution towards paying the Colts' salary. Twenty-three innings of base ball for a quarter of a dollar is good measure, to be sure.

It was baseball of that hair-raising kind where the result hangs, at stage after stage, on the outcome of a batsman's efforts.

Those who had not the inclination, the time, or the price, as the case might be, to go to the games and who awake this morning to find two more defeats charged to their beloved (?) Colts can take a small grain of consolation in the fact that they went down only after desperate struggles for supremacy, and that, too, when working under the disadvantage of playing a crippled and ill-assorted team. Early in the first game Cooney was taken sick and gave way to Ryan. This forced Hutchison into the outfield, and, as Duncan is still nursing an injured hand, the Colts had two pitchers in the outfield.

But that mattered not to them.

Victory over New York seems to have served as an infusion of the elixir of life into them and they sent the high priced Brooklyns to hustling from the very start. During the first eleven innings there were some narrow escapes for each team, but no damage done, and zero after zero gathered opposite the name of each club on the bulletin board. In the eleventh things were different. Gumbert hit safe, advanced on Wilmot's sacrifice and scored on Dahlen's single. O'Brien's throw to the plate to catch Gumbert was perfect and it certainly looked as though Addison was out. But Mr. Umpire said "safe," and, of course, what Mr. Umpire said went. The Brooklyns disagreed with him in the most emphatic manner, but that was to have been expected. Ball players are paid big salaries to disagree emphatically with the umpire.

It was down to cases now with the Brooklyns, but they responded gamely. Corcoran hitting safely and stealing third after being advanced to second on Burns' base on balls. Brouthers hit safe and the score was tied.

Things worried along until the fourteenth, when Burns hit safe and Griffin thumped the ball to right for three bases. Of course that settled it. The score:

CHICAGO.

| | AB | R | BH | PO | A | E | SB | SO | BB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wilmot, l. f. | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Dahlen, 3b. | 5 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Ryan, ss. & c. f. | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Anson, 1b. | 6 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Luby, r. f. | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Canavan, 2b. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cooney, c. & l. f. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Schriver, c. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gumbert, p. | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ruthford, m. & c. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 49 | 1 | 6 | 40 | 26 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 |

BROOKLYN.

| | AB | R | BH | PO | A | E | SB | SO | BB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ward, 2b. | 6 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Joyce, 3b. | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Corcoran, ss. | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Burns, r. f. | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Brouthers, 1b. | 6 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Griffin, c. f. | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Brien, l. f. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Daly, c. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Foutz, p. | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 49 | 2 | 10 | 42 | 25 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 |

Note—One out when winning run was made.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Base hits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Base hits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Base hits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Base hits | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hit—Ryan. Three-base hit—Griffin. Sacrifice hits—Foutz, Luby (2). Canavan, Ryan, Wilmot. Double plays—Joyce, Canavan, and Daly. Corcoran, Ward, and Brouthers. Base on errors—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 7. Umpire—Lynch. Time—2:35.

### BROOKLYN WINS BY ONE RUN.

**The Second Game Produces Another Exciting Contest, the Colts Losing.**

While the second game would have ordinarily been considered far above the average from an exhibition and excitement-producing standpoint it seemed to drag wearily after the fourteen-inning event that preceded it. The Colts were doing nicely with the curves of one Billy Hart when Ward called on Haddock for aid. That settled it. The home club failed to find the ball from that time on and suffered defeat by the narrow margin of one run.

Up to the sixth inning the home club led. Then Corcoran hit safe. Burns and Brouthers flew out to Gumbert, but Griffin hit for two bases, O'Brien went to base on balls, and Daly hit safe. The result was two runs, enough to give Brooklyn the game. The score:

CHICAGO.

| | AB | R | BH | PO | A | E | SB | SO | BB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wilmot, l. f. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dahlen, 3b. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Ryan, ss. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Anson, 1b. | 4 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Luby, p. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Canavan, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hutchison, c. f. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Schriver, c. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gumbert, r. f. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals | 35 | 4 | 10 | 24 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |

BROOKLYN.

| | AB | R | BH | PO | A | E | SB | SO | BB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ward, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Joyce, 3b. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Corcoran, ss. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Burns, r. f. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brouthers, 1b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Griffin, c. f. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Brien, l. f. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Daly, c. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Haddock, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 34 | 3 | 5 | 33 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0—4 |
| Base hits | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0—10 |
| Brooklyn | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | *—5 |
| Base hits | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | *—10 |

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hits—Dahlen, O'Brien. Three-base hits—Dahlen, Joyce, Canavan. Double plays—Ward and Brouthers; Luby, Canavan and Anson. Burns and Joyce. Bases on errors—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 6. Umpire—Jevne. Time—1:50.

**Notes of the Game.**

Both Gumbert and Foutz pitched effectively, particularly at critical stages.

The Chicagos and Brooklyns play here again today. Hutchison and Haddock will do the pitching.

In the first game Canavan's fielding was a feature, he accepting fifteen chances without an error.

### TO BE STRENGTHENED AT LAST.

**The Chicago Club Drafts Two Men from the Champion Joliets.**

The Chicago club is to be strengthened at last, or rather two new players are to be secured, with the hope that they will add some strength to the team.

The men are Connors and Decker, respectively of the second and first basemen of the Joliet team of the Illinois-Iowa League. Both are said to be strong batsmen. The claim for the men was put in by the club some weeks ago, but Nic Young, by one of his queer decisions, so entangled matters that the local club was compelled to appeal to the Board of Control, of which President Byrne of Brooklyn is Chairman, to straighten the matter out.

When the new national agreement was drawn up the Western Association, through L. C. Krauthoff of Kansas City, entered strenuous objections to the system of drafting during the playing season by which for a stipulated sum its best players could be taken by the National League clubs at any stage of the championship struggle. Out of deference to the Western League a clause of protection was made under which the players of a league with rights of reservation could not be drafted during the playing season. This protection the Western League and Eastern Association enjoy.

The Illinois-Iowa League is in under Class B, one of the conditions of which is that for the sum of $200 a National League club can draft any player at any time during the playing season.

When the Chicago club drafted Connors and Decker several weeks ago Young decided that the rule prohibiting drafting during the playing season applied to all classes of clubs, and that the Illinois-Iowa League players were safe from the League club's polluting touch. The decision was a peculiar one inasmuch as the Illinois-Iowa League has no rights of reservation, and its players will become common property at the end of the season without any drafting. The board promptly overruled Young's decision, and Chicago is now free to sign the men it wants on payment of $1,000 to the Joliet club.

Decker will probably be tried at second and Connors at short.

### Boston, 14; St. Louis, 8.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 5.—The Bostons won a long drawn out contest from the St. Louis Browns this afternoon by timely hitting and good base running. Weather fine. Attendance, 2,200. The score:

| St. Louis. | R | B | P | A | E | Boston. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crooks, 2b. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | M'Carthy, rf. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Carroll, lf. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | Duffy, cf. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Werden, 1b. | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | Long, ss. | 1 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Glasscock, ss. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | Tucker, 1b. | 2 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 |
| Brodie, cf. | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Nash, 3b. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Caruthers, rf. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | Quinn, 2b. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Pinkney, 3b. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | Lowe, lf. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Moran, c. | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 | Bennett, c. | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| Breit'nstn, p. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Kelly, c. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Staley, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Nichols, p. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals | 8 | 9 | 24 | 10 | 7 | Totals | 14 | 15 | 27 | 10 | 5 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1—8 |
| Boston | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | *—14 |

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2; Boston, 3. Two-base hits—Carroll, Caruthers, Tucker, Nash. Home run—Brodie. Stolen bases—Carroll, Duffy (3), Long, Nash, Bennett. First base on balls—Boston, 5; off Staley, 6; off Nichols, 3. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 1; by Staley, 5; by Nichols, 1. Passed ball—Moran 1. Wild pitches—Nichols, 2. Time—2:15. Umpire—McQuaid.

### Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 3.

CINCINNATI, O., July 5.—The Philadelphias won the game in the first inning, Allen's home run and Latham's error being responsible for the five unearned runs made in that inning. Weather warm. Attendance, 2,200. The score:

| Cincinnati. | R | B | P | A | E | Philadel'a. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McPhee, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | Hamilton, lf. | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Latham, 3b. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | Connor, 1b. | 0 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| O'Neill, l. f. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Hallman, 2b. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Holliday, rf. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Thomps'n, rf. | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Brown'g, cf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Delah'ty, cf. | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| C'misky, 1b. | 1 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 0 | Cross, c. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Genins, ss. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | Allen, ss. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| Vaughn, c. | 1 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 0 | Reilly, 3b. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Mullane, p. | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | Weyhing, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 3 | 5 | 27 | 21 | 3 | Totals | 7 | 9 | 27 | 9 | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0—3 |
| Philadelphia | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1—7 |

Two-base hit—Hamilton. Home run—Allen. Stolen bases—Latham (2), Mullane. Double plays—Mullane, Vaughn, Comiskey. First base on balls—By Mullane, 6; by Weyhing, 6. Hit by pitched ball—By Mullane, 2; by Weyhing, 1. Struck out—By Mullane, 5; by Weyhing, 1. Passed balls—Cross, 2. Wild pitch—Mullane. Time—2:05. Umpire—Emslie.

### Louisville, 7; New York, 5.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 5.—The New Yorks' errors in the early part of the game lost them the game to Louisville today. Weather fine. Attendance, 1,200. The score:

| Louisville. | B | P | A | E | New York. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brown, cf. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Tiernan, rf. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Weaver, lf. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | H. Lyons, cf. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Jennings, ss | 0 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | O'Rourke, lf. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Sanders, 1b. | 1 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 0 | Ewing, 1b. | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 |
| Stratton, rf. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Doyle, ss. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| Grim, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | D. Lyons, 3b. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Kuehne, 3b. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Boyle, c. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Dowse, c. | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | King, p. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hemming, p. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Burke, 2b. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Totals | 7 | 9 | 27 | 12 | 1 | Totals | 5 | 9 | 27 | 16 | 7 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Louisville | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0—7 |
| New York | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0—5 |

Earned runs—Louisville, 3; New York, 4. Two-base hits—Sanders, O'Rourke (2). Left on bases—Louisville, 7; New York, 7. Struck out—Sanders, Boyle, Tiernan (2). Bases on balls—Off Hemming, 3; off King, 3. Stolen bases—Brown (3), Weaver, Sanders, Stratton (2), Kuhne, Tiernan, Lyons, Ewing, King, Burke. Time—2:00. Umpire—Gaffney.

### Pittsburg, 4; Washington, 2.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 5.—The Pittsburgs hit hard and ran bases with vim and won the game from the more sluggish Senators. Elmer Smith's fine play in left field was the feature. Attendance, 1,503. The score:

| Pittsburg. | R | B | P | A | E | Washington. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miller, c. | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 1 | Radford, rf. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Donovan, rf. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Dowd, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Bierb'er, 2b. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Hoy, cf. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Shugart, ss. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Larkin, 1b. | 0 | 2 | 18 | 1 | 0 |
| Beckley, 1b. | 0 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 0 | Milligan, c. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Smith, lf. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | Duffee, lf. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Farrell, 3b. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | Rich'ds'n, ss | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Cortkill, cf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Abbey, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Ehret, p. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Robins'n, 3b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals | 4 | 8 | 27 | 13 | 1 | Totals | 2 | 8 | 27 | 20 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0—4 |
| Washington | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0—2 |

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Washington, 2. Two-base hits—Dowd, Larkin, Milligan 2, Richardson. Three-base hit—Larkin. Stolen bases—Donovan, Beckley, Hoy. Double plays—Abbey, Larkin and Milligan. Struck out—Shugart, Cortkill, Ehret, Dowd, Larkin, Richardson. Passed balls—Miller, Milligan. Time—1:45. Umpire—Mitchell.

### Cleveland, 11; Baltimore, 5.

CLEVELAND, O., July 5.—Cleveland batted out the game in the second inning, and from that time on Baltimore was playing against heavy odds. Attendance, 1,200. Weather clear and warm. The score:

| Cleveland. | R | B | P | A | E | Baltimore. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Childs, 2b. | 0 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 0 | Holmes, lf. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Burkett, lf. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 0 | V. H'l'n, rf. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Davis, rf. | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Halligan, 1b | 0 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 0 |
| McKean, ss. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | Bloch, ss. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Virtue, 1b. | 2 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 1 | McGraw, cf. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| McAleer, cf. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Stricker, 2b | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Tebeau, 3b. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Foreman, m. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Zimmer, c. | 2 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 2 | Gunson, c. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Young, p. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Cobb, p. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Totals | 11 | 15 | 27 | 9 | 6 | Totals | 5 | 10 | *26 | 17 | 5 |

*Childs out for interference.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 0 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —11 |
| Baltimore | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | —5 |

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2; Baltimore, 1. Two-base hits—Burkett (2), Young. Three-base hit—Stricker. Stolen bases—Burkett, McAleer, Stricker. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Baltimore, 7. Struck out—By Young, 5; by Cobb, 1. Bases on balls—Young (2), Cobb (4). Double plays—Burkett-Childs, Young-Virtue-Zimmer. Passed ball—Gunson. Time, 2:05. Umpire—Hurst.

**Cleveland Signs John Clarkson.**

CLEVELAND, O., July 5.—The Cleveland club today signed Clarkson, the pitcher. He will report for duty Thursday or Friday. President Robison believes that Clarkson can pitch winning ball if placed among new surroundings, and the Cleveland cranks who have heard the news already have their eyes on the fall season's pennant. It will be necessary to release one of the other pitchers.

**Count Kuehne Unconditionally Released.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 5.—[Special.]—Count Kuehne is no longer a member of the Louisville club. Manager Pfeffer today gave him his unconditional release. Bassett will reach the city tonight and take part in tomorrow's game. Manager Pfeffer is after several more men and expects to have them in a few days. One is an outfielder and the other infielder.

### ONE GAME IN THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

**Milwaukee Wins a Postponed Game from Indianapolis.**

The standing of clubs in the Western League to date is:

| Clubs. | Played. | Won. | Lost. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Columbus | 4 | 3 | 1 | .750 |
| Minneapolis | 3 | 2 | 1 | .666 |
| Omaha | 3 | 2 | 1 | .666 |
| Indianapolis | 4 | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| Milwaukee | 4 | 2 | 2 | .500 |
| Fort Wayne | 3 | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| Toledo | 3 | 1 | 2 | .333 |
| Kansas City | 4 | 1 | 3 | .250 |

The games scheduled for today are Toledo at Kansas City, Columbus at Omaha, Milwaukee at Fort Wayne, Indianapolis at Minneapolis.

### Milwaukee, 16; Indianapolis, 8.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 5.—Milwaukee and Indianapolis played a monstrous exhibition of base ball today. Weather fine; attendance 100. The score:

| Milwaukee. | R | H | P | A | E | Indiana'lis. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ward, 3b. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | Latcher, rf. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| McGarr, ss. | 2 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 1 | Berger, ss. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 |
| Twitchell, lf. | 3 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 1 | Seery, lf. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Roat, 2b. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | O'Brien, 1b. | 2 | 3 | 12 | 1 | 0 |
| Earl, 1b. | 2 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Murphy, cf. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Henry, cf. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | C'rp'nt'r, 3b | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Donahue, c. | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | Quinn, c. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Hamb'rg, rf. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Gayle, p. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 2 |
| Burrell, p. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | La're'ce, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Widner p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Ferson, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Totals | 16 | 15 | 27 | 9 | 3 | Totals | 8 | 11 | 27 | 20 | 16 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3—16 |
| Indianapolis | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—8 |

Earned runs—Milwaukee, 1; Indianapolis, 2. Two-base hits—Gayle, Hamburg, Earl. Three-base hit—Carpenter. Home run—O'Brien. Stolen bases—Ward (2), Twitchell, Latcher, Seery, Quinn. Double plays—McGarr-Earl; Berger-O'Brien; Lawrence-Berger-O'Brien. First base on balls—Donahue, Brien, Quinn, Lawrence. Hit by pitched ball—Murphy. Struck out—By Gayle, 3; Widner 2; Ferson, 1. Wild pitches—Gayle, 4. Time—2:10. Umpires—Ferson, Sullivan, and Widner.

### THREE CLUBS ARE BUNCHED.

**The Wisconsin-Michigan League Furnishing a Good Race.**

The standing to date of clubs in the Wisconsin-Michigan League is:

| Clubs. | Played. | Won. | Lost. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ish.-Negaunee | 24 | 16 | 8 | .666 |
| Menominee | 24 | 14 | 10 | .583 |
| Oshkosh | 19 | 11 | 8 | .579 |
| Marquette | 24 | 13 | 11 | .542 |
| Marinette | 25 | 9 | 16 | .360 |
| Green Bay | 23 | 8 | 15 | .348 |

No games are scheduled for today.

### Menominee, 13; Green Bay, 1.

GREEN BAY, Wis., July 5.—[Special.]—The Menominees defeated the Green Bays today. The feature of the game was the bad playing by the Green Bay team. The score:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Menominee | 0 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | —13 |
| Green Bay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —1 |

Batteries—Green Bay, McHale, Smith, J. Donovan; Menominee, McGill, Whalen. Errors—Green Bay, 1; Menominee, 1. Base hits—Green Bay, 3; Menominee, 6. Two base hits—Donovan, 1. Parker, 2. Struck out—McGill, 10; Smith, 1; McHale, 2. Empire—Clark. Time of game—1:40.

### Oshkosh, 8; Marinette, 2.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 5.—[Special.]—The Oshkosh defeated the Marinettes today. The features of the game were the two double plays by Connor, unassisted. The score:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oshkosh | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0—8 |
| Marinette | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —2 |

Batteries—Case and Went; O'Neill and Stanley. Errors—Oshkosh, 4; Marinette, 4. Earned runs—Oshkosh, 4. Base hits—Oshkosh, 10; Marinette, 8. Two-base hits—Went and Stewart. Passed balls—Went, 1; Stanley, 2. Wild pitch—O'Neil, 1. Time of game—1 hour.

### Ishpeming, 5; Marquette, 0.

ISHPEMING, Mich., July 5.—[Special.]—The Unions strengthened their hold on first place. Miller struck out fifteen men. The score:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0—5 |
| Marquette | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—0 |

Earned run—Union, 1. Two-base hit—Bartell. Three-base hits—Taylor, Quest, Garvin. Passed balls—Boland, 2. Wild pitches—Miller, 1; Hughes, 1. Base on balls—By Miller, 3; by Hughes, 1. Struck out—By Miller, 15; by Hughes, 3. Left on bases—Union, 8; Marquette, 5. Double play—Dobyns-Armitage. Time—2 hours. Attendance—600. Umpire—Miller.

### NO GAMES IN THE I. AND I. LEAGUE.

**The Standing of the Clubs of Course Remains Unchanged.**

JOLIET, Ill., July 5.—[Special.]—The official standing of clubs in the Illinois-Iowa League is:

| Clubs. | Played. | Won. | Lost. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Terre Haute | 14 | 10 | 4 | .714 |
| Rock Island-Moline | 14 | 9 | 5 | .643 |
| Evansville | 14 | 8 | 6 | .571 |
| Rockford | 13 | 6 | 7 | .462 |
| Jacksonville | 18 | 8 | 10 | .444 |
| Joliet | 15 | 7 | 8 | .438 |
| Aurora | 17 | 6 | 11 | .353 |

No games were played today. The only game for tomorrow is Rockford at Joliet.

W. S. MCCAULL, Secretary.

**Eastern Association Games.**

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 12; Providence, 2.
At Albany—Albany, 14; Troy, 6.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 9; Elmira, 3.
At Rochester—Rochester, 2; Binghamton, 1.

**Southern League Results.**

At Memphis—Montgomery, 7; Memphis, 2.
At Atlanta—Atlanta, 4; Birmingham, 2.
The games at Chattanooga and New Orleans were postponed by rain.

**Aurora's Ball Club Disbands.**

AURORA, Ill., July 5.—[Special.]—Aurora's ball team has been paid off and disbanded. President McKee seemed determined to put Aurora out of the league, and rather than go into litigation the association decided to quit.

### FAST TENNESSEE TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

**Westfall, a Daughter of Wedgewood, Wins at Nashville.**

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 5.—[Special.]—The races at Cumberland Park today were witnessed by a small crowd. The weather was cool, the sport fair; the betting rather light, and the track fast. The summary:

Two-year-old trotting:
Wistful, by Wedgewood (Fuller)..... 2 1 1
Elfrida, by Candidate (Curry)..... 1 2 2
Merman, by McEwen (McKay)..... 3 dr.
Bettie Macey, by Macey's Hambletonian (Miles)..... 4 dr.

*Time*—2:35½; 2:33½; 2:36.

The 2:28 class, trotting, purse $300:
Re-election, by Electioneer (Elsman)..... 1 1 1
Belle K., by Ledger (Downing)..... 2 3 3
Musette, by McCurdy's Hambletonian (McIntosh)..... 3 2 2

*Time*—2:38; 2:30½; 2:31¼.

2:40 class trotting for 3-year-olds, purse $300:
Calisarie, by Arkansas Boy (A. B. Cook)..... 1 1
Jennie Wynne, by Wade Hampton (Jenkins)..... 3 2 2
Lew Wilkes, by Fayette Wilkes (Miles)..... 2 4 4
McCarron, by McCurdy's Hambletonian (McKay)..... 5 3 3
G. A., by Nuthill (Gurney)..... 4 5 dr
Illyrion, by unknown (Gurney)..... dr

*Time*—2:40¾; 2:39¾; 2:36¾.

4-year-olds and under, pacing, purse $300:
Morelia, by Tennessee Wilkes (Gurney)..... 1 1 1
Hal Carter, by Brown Hal (McKay)..... 3 2 2
Jay And See (Stevens)..... 2 3 3
Orlenta, by Orlando (Gardner)..... dis.

*Time*—2:36¾; 2:27¾; 2:31¼; 2:30.

### FAST TROTTING AT FORT WAYNE.

**Maud P., Madge Hatten, and Kentucky Union Won Their Races.**

FORT WAYNE, Ind.,

# TOO COOL FOR CORN.

## WEATHER BULLETINS INDICATE GENERAL CROP GAINS.

**Harvesting of Winter Wheat Nearly Ended Throughout the Country—Hay Cutting General, with an Average Yield—Some Rust and Smut in Illinois—Fruit Falling and Potatoes Rotting—Cotton a Fair Stand—General Conditions Were Favorable Last Week.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—The weather crop bulletin for the last week, sent out by the Agricultural Department, says that the week has been cooler than usual throughout the districts east of the Rocky Mountains. The seasonal conditions of moisture remain substantially the same as reported last week, except in the Lower Lake region and on the Atlantic coast, where there has been a marked increase. The reports by States follow:

Pennsylvania—Local storms have greatly damaged crops, particularly by hail June 27 and July 1. Corn is growing finely. Harvest will be general after today. Much grass is cut. Crops are in a generally good condition.

Mississippi—Conditions are not favorable to cotton, but moderately favorable to other crops and potatoes are doing well.

Louisiana—Crops were damaged by high winds in the northern parishes. Cotton and cane are grassy. The ground is too wet for cane. Wet weather is favorable to rice which promises a large yield. The water is steadily receding in overflowed districts.

Texas—More rain is needed for cotton in the western part of the State. Worms are appearing in some localities and it is feared that if the damp weather continues they will damage cotton.

Arkansas—Corn has improved. Where rain has fallen cotton continues to improve slowly, though from two to three weeks late and generally a bad stand. Wheat and oats are harvested and yield about an average.

Tennessee—It has been good growing weather. Corn and tobacco are doing well. Wheat is being thrashed. Some complaint is made of mold in the shock by rain. The second crop of clover is coming on rapidly. Cotton is beginning to bloom.

Kentucky—All crops have improved. Corn is late but growing rapidly. Tobacco prospects are fine. Wheat thrashing has begun. Some damage is reported to grain in shock from rain and high winds. Late fruit is falling from the trees.

Missouri—Wheat and clover harvest is nearing completion in the southern, progressing in the central, and beginning in the northern portion. Oats are ripening. Corn is generally clean, with much improved color. There were disastrous hail-storms in the west central portion.

Illinois—Harvesting is completed in the southern portion and is progressing rapidly in the central. Some wheat was damaged by high wind and rain.

Indiana—The weather was favorable to harvesting, but too cool for corn. Wheat is in shock in the southern portion. Harvest continues in the central and has commenced in the northern portions.

West Virginia—Wheat harvesting is about finished and thrashing has commenced, with the heaviest yield in years. Oats are heading and corn is growing rapidly, with a fair stand. Hay harvest has commenced, with a light crop.

Ohio—Corn and potatoes are growing well, oats are in good condition, and wheat is in shock in the southern, being harvested in the middle and ready to harvest in the northern section. Some damage is reported from rust, insects, and smut.

Michigan—The weather continues too wet for crops and farming operations. Corn is suffering for want of cultivation. Wheat is improving. Oats and barley are in good condition on well-drained lands.

Wisconsin—Corn is being cultivated first time and is backward. Wheat and rye have headed and oats are beginning to head. Tobacco planting is unfinished.

Minnesota—Crops generally look well, but rain is beginning to do damage. Some complaints of rust and rotting are made.

Iowa—Haying and winter grain harvests have begun. Corn is two weeks late but generally clean, and needs warmer weather to mature.

North Dakota—Heavy rains damaged wheat in northeast counties. Rye and early-sown wheat are heading out. On the whole conditions are favorable.

South Dakota—The week was more favorable than last, and crop advancement is satisfactory.

Nebraska—Grain is growing well, but the weather was too cool for it to gain much in condition and it is still backward. Rye and winter wheat harvest commenced in the southern counties. Oats were much injured and the crop for the State as a whole is sure to be light.

Kansas—All conditions were favorable to corn and harvest. Spring wheat in Northwest and oats generally need rain. A splendid wheat harvest is in general progress. Corn is growing rapidly.

Oklahoma—Wheat thrashing and oat harvest continue. Corn and all other crops are in most excellent condition.

Montana—The hay crop is about the average. The weather of the last week was just what was needed for crops.

Wyoming—A good week for growing crops.

Colorado—Conditions are generally favorable, although rain is much needed in sections.

New Mexico—The last week was favorable to all growing crops.

Arizona—Sorghum, Egyptian corn and other crops under irrigation are growing well in the Southwest; all crops under irrigation are growing well in the central and northern portions.

Utah—Crops are growing well. Wheat and barley are heading in northern counties. Hay is being cut everywhere, and in the southern portion a second crop is being secured.

Washington—The western portion of the State had good growing weather. There is a heavy hay crop. Hops are doing fairly well. In the eastern portion grain was scarcely injured by the dry, hot winds the last four days of June, notwithstanding the rains following on the 1st.

Oregon—Wheat is in fair condition; spring wheat needs rain. Haying is in full progress and there is a good crop. There are only fair prospects for crops this year.

California—Warm weather is rapidly ripening fruits and grain, which are being harvested. Hops are improving much under the present temperature and abundant sunshine. Fruit-drying and canning have commenced in earnest in all parts of the State where such establishments are situated.

### TOO WET TO HOE POTATOES.

**Wisconsin's Rainfall Retarded Corn Cultivation Last Week—Fruit Prospects Poor.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 5.—[Special.]—The rainfall has been normal, and the temperature each day has averaged four degrees below. Hay is ready to cut, but all available force will be put at the cultivation of corn and potatoes, as the soil has been so wet that the first hoeing of these crops is not complete. If the low barometer now in the Northwest States passes over Wisconsin Wednesday without heavy rainfall the cultivation of corn and potatoes will soon be finished, and haying be the rule before the end of the week. Much needed cultivation in clearing out the heavy growth of weeds can be done.

Wheat and rye are headed out and oats beginning to head. All seems to promise well. There has been a steady deterioration of fruit prospects during the last three weeks. Considerable blight is reported.

Although great quantities of hay have been lost during the last three weeks by the flooding of creek and river meadows, the growth on uplands is so heavy that the total yield will be large. On marshes where drainage in not good the cranberry vines have been much injured. The planting of tobacco is not complete, but most plants will probably be set this week.

Some rotting of potatoes is reported from Brown and Clark Counties.

The average amount of rain which should fall during the last week is .93 of an inch. The actual fall at the following selected stations will enable comparisons to be made: Liberty Pole, 1.38; Westfield, 1.19; Fond du Lac, 1.33; Valley Junction, 1.33; DePere, 2.27; Elroy, .45; Woodstock, .25; Oconto, 1.48; Hartford, 1.87; Delavan, .89; Waukesha, 1.13; Cadiz, .03, and Beloit, 1.58.

### FAVORABLE FOR FARM WORK.

**Weather Conditions in Illinois Reported Excellent for Crops.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 5.—[Special.]—The weather crop bulletin of the Illinois Weather Service, cooperating with the United States Weather Bureau, issued today, gives the following summary of the weather and crop conditions throughout Illinois during the week ending July 4:

The temperature of the last seven days has been below the normal throughout the State. At the central office the daily deficiency was seven degrees. An average amount of sunshine prevailed during the week. The rainfall, most of which fell July 2, was generally above the normal in the northern and central counties of the State, the following heavy rainfalls being reported: La Salle, 3.76 inches; Sangamon, 3.33 inches; Kendall, [illegible] inches; Vermilion, 1.89 inches; Bureau, 1.36 [illegible] inches; McHenry, 1.84 inches, and Schuyler, 1.36 inches. In the southern division, except in the [illegible] scale, and [illegible]es. In the southern division, except in the towns, and [illegible]ties of Richland and Crawford, the rainfall that all y[illegible] below a seasonable average, ranging from other just to .62 inches.

In the northern counties the weather was unexplained l[illegible]lly favorable for farm work and much corn [illegible]. For the cultivated. The crop is reported generally in [illegible] continued, [illegible] condition, but growing slowly, owing to the [illegible] gates from weather. Oats and wheat, especially on [illegible] and on [illegible] or well tiled ground, are improving. On the Donegal [illegible] land, however, grain was badly lodged by the [illegible]avy rains of the preceding week and is still reseen at o[illegible]rted in poor condition.

Lady [illegible] Grain was somewhat injured by the high wind Americus [illegible]ich prevailed during the storm of July 2. Rye tion com[illegible] reported filling up and is in generally good con- Mr. Lat[illegible]. Much buckwheat is being sown on ground formerly used for corn.

In the central counties harvesting of wheat is progressing rapidly, the weather conditions being unusually favorable for this work. It is thought that harvest will be over, weather permitting, in ten days. The Fulton County correspondent reports much rust and scab in the wheat. Corn is good and the prospects are for an excellent crop. The hay harvest will be abundant, on account of the heavy rains and luxuriant growth. Reports indicate that fruit will be a poor crop.

In the southern counties harvesting is completed and much of it put in stacks, and the reports indicate that the crop is good, both as to yield and quality. There is a report of rust in wheat in Monroe County. Corn is reported to be in good condition, but needs warm weather. The Hamilton County correspondent reports chinch bugs in the corn. Oats are ripening and will probably be cut in another week. Hay will be a good crop. Potatoes poor generally. Fruit generally is in poor condition and will probably make half a crop.

### CROP REPORTS FROM IOWA.

**Corn Prospects Practically Given Up—Several Counties Reported.**

DES MOINES, Ia., July 5.—[Special.]—The weekly crop bulletin shows the following conditions in counties representative of various sections of the State:

Northeast District—Allamakee—First part of week quite rainy, but latter part clear and cool, most cool enough for frost. Farmers busy cleaning corn, which is two weeks late. Other crops looking fairly well, except where they are washed out by heavy rains. Chickasaw—The week opened with favorable weather for all crops, then the rain set in the last of the week. All hopes for anything like a corn crop are abandoned. Most we can expect are nubbins and feed. Oats fairly well; prospect for two-thirds of a crop. Hay crop good.

North Central District—Mitchell—Five good days for plowing corn this week. Too cool for corn but good for small grain. Barley headed; oats beginning to head. Some complaints of rust. Corn not as large as usual the Fourth of July.

Northwest District—Buena Vista—Had a fair amount of rain and sunshine the last week, though rather cool for corn. Other crops doing well; Mean temperature, 65.6; maximum, 75; minimum, 47.5. Rain, .65. Sioux—Crops are fair. Small grain doing well. Corn a few weeks late, but a warm July will bring it out. Audubon—Too cool for corn, but good for small grain, which, while uneven, will make a fair crop. Corn two weeks behind. Greene—The week has been cool, but corn has been doing well, also oats. Rye about ready to cut and the crop will be good. Grundy—Mean temperature of the week, 67; maximum, 79; minimum, 45. Corn is doing well where it has been cleaned. Oats very uneven. Haying begun. Benton—Too cool for corn; haying commenced; heavy rain the 1st. The cool weather has given a slight setback to corn. Cultivating will be completed this week, leaving the crop in good shape and free from weeds. Oats not coming out as well as usual. Mean temperature, 62.3.

Southwest District, Adams—Corn is growing fast; cultivating and haying are badly mixed. Corn is generally clean, but too small "to lay by." Cass—Warm days and cool nights. Corn doing fairly well. Small grain short in straw. Meadows doing well. Mills—Nights too cool for good corn weather. Showers June 26 and July 1 were beneficial to corn and potatoes. The late berry crop will be greatly helped by them. Hay crop good; small grain fair. Adair—The copious rain Friday night came just in time to relieve small grain from suffering. Clark—Nights too cool for corn, but weather has been good for cultivating the crop and it is generally clean. Oats, prospect poor. Grass good.

Southeast District, Henry—The early crops of all kinds are doing very well under the present favorable conditions. Louisa—Wheat is rusting badly. Oats a poor crop. Potatoes look well. Hay average. Rye not up to average. A poor showing for fruit. Jefferson—Clover harvest in process. Corn has been cultivated twice. Grain ripening slowly.

### MORE WARM WEATHER NEEDED.

**Corn Delayed by Cold and Rain in Michigan—Wheat Has Lodged.**

DETROIT, Mich., July 5.—The weekly crop report issued by the Michigan weather service today shows a mean temperature for the State below the normal, while the average total rainfall was above.

In the northern counties the last week has been a generally favorable one for all kinds of crops, except in low places where excessive rains and low temperature have prevented the cultivation of corn. Wet weather has caused considerable loss in the central and southern counties, where grains are reported lodged and farm work much retarded. Corn is at a standstill in some places. Oats and barley are in good condition on well-drained lands. Fruit, it is expected, will be a light crop in all but the northern portion of the State, where it promises to be abundant. More sunshine and warm weather are needed.

**Condition of Crops in Minnesota.**

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 5.—[Special.]—The weather crop bulletin for the week ended July 4 takes account of the unfavorable rains and frosts of last week. The latter, however, were inconsiderable and did no damage. Since this report the warm, sunny conditions have been distinctly favorable. Corn has been in a bad way. Haying will begin soon. With sun, small grain promises well.

### JOHN W. DONALDSON'S BODY FOUND.

**Discovered Floating in the Lake Off Lincoln Park.**

The body of the missing John W. Donaldson was found in the lake off Lincoln Park early yesterday morning. Park Policeman Murphy, while passing along the Lake-Shore drive, saw an object floating. He called out to Robert Hauk, on a sand scow, to know what it was. Hauk answered that it was a body, and Murphy induced him to recover it and bring it ashore. As they were taking the body out Murphy noticed the Maltese cross pin of the Epworth League on the coat lapel, and exclaimed: "That is the young man they were looking for all day yesterday."

The features are unrecognizable, but letters and papers found in his pockets left no doubt that it was the body of young Donaldson. Murphy called the Larrabee street wagon and the remains were taken to the late home of Donaldson, No. 491 Sheffield avenue. The parents asked that the body be taken to Bentley's undertaking establishment, No. 238 Lincoln avenue. Within a short time several members of the Wesley Methodist church called and identified the remains.

An inquest was held by Deputy Coroner Griebenow, but little light was thrown on the matter. John Donaldson, the young man's father, testified to the circumstances which are already known, regarding his son's disappearance, and concluded by saying: "I believe he was not feeling well last Wednesday night, and when he left the office at 6 o'clock he must have taken a car and gone over to Lincoln Park to get a little fresh air. Then he probably sat down at the water's edge to bathe his hot temples, missed his balance, and fell into the water. It must have been an accident, for he had not an enemy in the world that I know of. I do not know that he was particularly attentive to any young woman."

C. F. Burley, a salesman who lived in the same house with the Donaldsons, testified that a few days before he disappeared young Donaldson had complained of being overworked and tired, and had said that he would be all right after his vacation, which he expected to begin within a few days.

The jury found that the young man came to his death by drowning in Lake Michigan about June 29, but whether the drowning was accidental or otherwise they confessed themselves unable to determine.

The theory of the friends of the young man, and particularly of his father, that he fell in is not shared by his employer. E. L. Somers, agent of the Blue Line Fast Freight, said he was an exceptionally good boy, always ready to work, and attended strictly to business.

"He may have become dazed by a severe strain on his mind and wandered into the lake, where he put an end to his own life," he said.

A member of the congregation of Wesley church said: "I like to see a young man religious, but Donaldson was a little too much so. After working hard all day at the office he would spend his evenings at prayer-meeting or some church meeting. He seemed wholly wrapped up in church work. There was too much Epworth League and that sort of thing for him. I never thought his mind unbalanced, but the strain he was under constantly was enough to unbalance any young man's mind."

The pockets contained young Donaldson's watch and chain and some money. His watch had stopped at 7:20 o'clock. The finding of the money and valuables at once set at rest al suspicion of foul play.

The remains were interred at Rosehill yesterday afternoon. The funeral services will be held this morning at Wesley church.

The search for young Donaldson shows in what esteem he was held. Over 200 members of the Wesley church spent the Fourth in a quest for his body. The young man was known to be so fond of the water that the search was prosecuted from the first on that line. The lake shore from Jackson Park to beyond Lincoln Park on the North Side was divided into beats and carefully patrolled all day and evening. There were both men and women in the searching party.

Park Policeman Murphy and Robert Hauk of the sand scow will probably divide the $300 reward offered for the finding of the body.

# WHEAT FOR MILLING.

## QUESTION OF RATES TO ILLINOIS POINTS DECIDED.

**Ruling by the Board of Commissioners That the Establishment of New Routes Is Inexpedient—Reduced Rates for Farm Hands Granted by the Santa Fe and Chicago and Rock Island Roads—Victory for the Northern Pacific—Georgia Central Default—Other Railway News.**

In the matter of an application for the establishment of Mississippi River rates on wheat for milling purposes to Springfield, Jacksonville, and intermediate points in Illinois in connection with the Jacksonville Southeastern line via St. Louis, the Board of Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association through Chairman Walker have rendered the following interesting decision:

When the subject of the application of the Mississippi River and Peoria lines on business from the Missouri River and beyond was considered by the commissioners, the Illinois points here in question were placed in the Peoria group, but various exceptions were made by general consent, among which was the authorization of the Mississippi River rate on wheat for milling purposes via the Wabash and Alton lines to Litchfield, Edwardsville, Jacksonville, and Springfield. The Missouri Pacific and St. Louis and San Francisco afterward issued tariffs making light rates via the Jacksonville Southeastern line, which were taken out on request of the Chairman of the Western Freight Association, who ruled that they were unauthorized. From this ruling an appeal is taken to the commissioners, who have heard and considered the same. While as a general thing special arrangements of this character may properly be opened to all lines on equivalent terms, and while the Commissioners in the present case would be very glad to authorize the proposed routes if they could see their way clear to do so without imperiling other interests, there are reasons which seem to them controlling to prevent their reversing the ruling in question.

Among other things mention may be made of the fact that the arrangement has long been in force at the points and over the lines by which it was authorized as an exception to the general rule; that the continuance of those rates created no disturbance in existing conditions and opened no new division with outside lines, the rates in each case being through rates which involved no question of divisions or proportionate rates; that if the proposition is authorized as asked by the Jacksonville Southeastern it will take the basis through other points where it has never been opened; it will establish a precedent for its demand by other outside lines, such as the Clover Leaf, the Vandalia, etc., in the general territory in question; as well as for a like demand in respect to points of corresponding distance from St. Louis south of the Vandalia, which has been established as a boundary line; its application will not unnaturally be sought by the Santa Fé south-bound via Jacksonville; and it will be claimed to be inconsistent with the position assumed by the Commissioners in their effort to maintain the Peoria basis at Beardstown and other interior points west of the milling points in question. So long as the ruling contained in circular No. 43 is attempted to be maintained, the establishment of new routes on wheat for milling purposes to points in interior Illinois via St. Louis at the Mississippi River basis is believed to be inexpedient and dangerous. The appeal is therefore disallowed, but subject to reconsideration in the event of future changed conditions.

### CAN'T HARVEST THEIR CROP.

**Kansas Farmers Plead in Vain for Reduced Rates for Help.**

The wheat crop in Kansas is so large that farmers find it almost impossible to get help enough to harvest the crop. They have appealed to the railroads to make reduced rates for farm hands from points where help can be procured, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé has appealed to the Trans-Missouri Association for permission to make a rate of one cent per mile for farm hands. The proposition has been submitted to the various roads interested by the Chairman of the association, but some of the roads have thus far failed to give their consent and the reduced rate has not yet been authorized.

The Kansas farmers are therefore in a sad plight, and if the roads fail to make the reduced rate at once considerable antagonistic railroad legislation by the Kansas Legislature may be looked for. It looks strange that the Kansas roads should hesitate to grant the reduced rate and thus not only invite severe criticism and hostile legislation, but prevent the harvesting of the crop, for the transportation of which they will secure good rates. By their action the Trans-Missouri roads furnish a strong argument for the prosecution in the suit brought in Topeka some time ago, claiming that the association is a trust. The fact that unanimous consent of all the roads in the association must be procured in order to permit the making of a reduced rate in an emergency of this kind may be taken by the court as prima facia evidence that the association is a trust.

### NORTHERN PACIFIC VICTORY.

**Injunction Dissolved by the United States Supreme Court.**

The Supreme Court of the United States decided last week a case of considerable interest to railway officials and especially those engaged in sharp competition in the Northwest.

Some time ago the Oregon Short Line, the Oregon outlet of the Union Pacific, forced its way into the Puget Sound country and proceeded to sap the Northern Pacific by insisting on enjoying the benefit of the long haul and making the latter a supplementary affair. It demanded that the Northern Pacific should receive transcontinental business, which it should have had at its Eastern terminals, at Portland, destined for Tacoma and Seattle. The Northern Pacific protested, claiming that it was entitled to the long haul and could not be compelled to take such business if it did not want to, but Judge Deady, upon hearing the case, issued an order compelling the protesting line to take the business. The case was then appealed to the Supreme Court, and Justice Field of the Supreme bench has handed down an opinion sustaining the claim of the Northern Pacific and dissolving the injunction. The Northern Pacific people are greatly elated over their victory.

### CONTEST FOR A FLORIDA RAILROAD.

**Force Was Tried First, Now a Suit Is Begun for Jacksonville and Mayport.**

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 5.—The Jacksonville and Mayport railroad, worth $2,000,000, is a bone of contention just now between two sets of men claiming possession. A suit will be filed in the United States Court tomorrow by James A. Russell and D. A. Yeomans of Ohio and Horace Scott of Kentucky vs. John N. C. Stockton, Arthur Meigs, S. L. Earle, and Thomas P. Denham of Florida, alleging conspiracy and trespass; damages, $50,000. The Russell-Scott party purchased the road from the Wallace estate three months ago, Stockton being administrator. Two weeks ago the purchasers failed to make the final payment, so the Stockton party took possession of the property again. Last Friday the Scott party seized it back and turned off all Stockton's employés. Yesterday the Stockton crowd seized a passenger-train at Arlington and all the other property of the company, and are now in possession, both parties claiming.

### PERMANENT RECEIVER APPOINTED.

**H. M. Comer Has Sole Charge of the Georgia Central—Richmond Terminal Shut Out.**

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 5.—[Special.]—Since the filing of the bill of Mrs. Rowena Clark, which resulted in breaking the lease of the Central Railroad and Banking company of Georgia to the Richmond and Danville railroad, the Central has been operated by a board of receivers appointed by the courts. Today it was announced that H. M. Comer had been appointed sole receiver by the court. This appointment is the result of the failure of the Central to pay the July interest on its first mortgage bonds and debentures. The bill calling for a permanent receiver was signed by Speyer & Co. and other New York creditors, and named Mr. Comer as the proper man for the position. Today's action effectively shuts out all possibility of the 42,000 shares, a controlling interest owned by the Richmond Terminal company, being voted. The danger of these 42,000 shares again controlling the property was one of the factors which prevented the Central from borrowing sufficient money in New York to meet its July obligation. The present directors of the company maintain their position, and thus preserve the organization of the company. The Central's embarrassment is the result of an increase of its debt to the extent of $20,000,000 after it passed into the control of the New-Yorkers, without a corresponding increase in productive property. A reorganization on a lower interest basis is probably inevitable.

NEW YORK, July 5.—At a meeting of the members of the Georgia Central syndicate yesterday an Advisory committee consisting of C. E. Fairchild, Fred P. Olcott, and Walter Luttgen of August Belmont & Co. was appointed to consult with Speyer & Co. on further steps to be taken for the protection of their interests. The loan of $3,700,000 made by the syndicate to the Georgia Central company became due by the default made by the company on its bonds Friday last, but at present it is not the intention of the syndicate to proceed to harsh measures.

The company, however, according to Receiver Comer, is not now earning interest on its bonded and floating debt, and it is stated that a scaling down of fixed charges is imperative. None of the net earnings have been used to pay any part of the floating debt, but on the contrary the floating debt was increased July 1, it being necessary to borrow money to pay coupons on leased lines. The total floating debt amounted to $5,000,000, and Jan. 1 provision must also be made for the payment of $5,000,000 in partite bonds. Members of the syndicate state that under the circumstances some action must be taken at once, and it is stated that a reorganization of the property will soon be proposed.

**East-Bound Through Shipments.**

Through shipments from Chicago to seaboard points for the week ending last Saturday did not pan out so well as the shipments to local points in the East reported Monday. While there was a material increase in local shipments over the week previous, there was a slight decrease in through shipments.

The total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export by the various Central Traffic Association roads during the last week amounted to 20,345 tons, against 20,815 tons for the week previous and 13,309 tons for the corresponding week last year. Flour shipments last week were 1,388 tons, against 1,916 tons last year; grain, 12,533 tons, against 6,396 tons; provisions, 6,424 tons, against 4,997 tons. The percentages carried by the various roads were as follows: Chicago and Grand Trunk, 13.9; Michigan Central, 15.3; Lake Shore, 14.1; Fort Wayne, 11.4; Pan-Handle, 9.1; Baltimore and Ohio, 8.8; Nickel-Plate, 27.4.

**President Clark Inspecting Union Pacific.**

PORTLAND, Ore., July 5.—President Clark of the Union Pacific railway is here on his first tour of inspection since his election to the Presidency. He said in an interview today his company would complete the partly constructed line from Portland to Puget Sound, and the Great Northern would probably join in the construction of the line. Speaking about the health of Jay Gould, who is in Idaho at present, Mr. Clark said: "Mr. Gould is improving substantially, though slowly, but he will soon be a perfectly sound man. Many exaggerated stories have been set afloat concerning his health, but he has never been as badly off as reported."

**To Allow Farmers to Secure Help.**

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 5.—The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroads have made a rate of 1 cent per mile for passengers from all points in Oklahoma to all points in Kansas, good from July 5 to July 14, for parties of ten or more. It is expected the same rate will also be made at once from all Missouri River points, Omaha to Kansas City inclusive, to Kansas points by all lines. This action on the part of the roads is to afford relief to the Kansas farmers, who are greatly in need of immediate help to harvest their crops of wheat.

**Taxes Levied Against Michigan Roads.**

LANSING, Mich., July 5.—[Special.]—The Auditor-General has computed the specific taxes to be paid this year by railroads operating in Michigan. The total to be paid by the roads operating under the general law is $534,254.51, an increase of $55,428.68 over the tax of 1891. The tax assessed against roads operating under special charters amounts to $220,932.20, the same as last year, making the total levy for 1892 $755,188.71. These special charters were repealed last year, and hereafter all roads will be assessed alike and the total revenue from this source increased to $1,000,000.

**Railway Notes.**

The Des Moines Northern and Western railroad has let the contract to build a new steel bridge over the Des Moines at High Bridge to take the place of the present combination bridge.

Leroy K. Sherman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of 1892 has been appointed civil engineer on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railroad, with headquarters at Indianapolis.

The Chicago, Greenville and Southern railway, part of the Jacksonville Southeastern system, will be completed in about two weeks and trains will be running. All the earthwork of the grade has been finished and the tracklayers are now at work.

W. G. Neimyer, General Western Agent of the Southern Pacific company in this city, is advised that the strike of the trainmen on the San Joaquin Valley division of the Southern Pacific has been amicably settled and all trains are moving as heretofore.

E. Burdick has been appointed General Agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad company at Minneapolis, Minn., vice P. W. Connor, resigned. Mr. Burdick will have jurisdiction over both the freight and passenger interests of that company in the States of Minnesota, South Dakota, and North Dakota.

### ERIE CANAL REPORTED IN A BAD WAY.

**Sufficient Money Is Not Available and Railroads Have Cut Rates.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 5.—The Erie Canal is in a bad way. Even its best friends are losing hope, and if something is not done to divert it from the down grade it has taken the time is not far distant when it will be a lone ditch without a boat to navigate it. The 30,000,000 bushels of grain carried by it last year was a heavy decrease from former years, yet Buffalo never before received so much grain. This season the amount carried is pretty sure to be still smaller by an alarming percentage. The canal is fairly well maintained by funds obtained from the regular supply, and there is no complaint from the boatmen as to the depth of the water, but one difficulty lies in the fact that for thirty years nothing has been done beyond lengthening some of the locks to keep the canal up with the times. The railroads have simply outrun it. They are expending millions every year for extraordinary improvements.

Twenty-five years ago the New York Central railroad was running trains of twenty-four cars carrying 500 bushels each. Now, with its mogul engines, it runs trains of fifty cars of 1,000 bushels capacity. Every year the cost of carrying freight by rail is reduced. Last season it was a matter of surprise when canal men found that the roads were carrying wheat to New York at less than six cents a bushel. It was soon found that the Buffalo charges were also paid by the roads. This week a grain receiver stated on 'Change that he had shipped wheat by rail to New York at 2¼ cents a bushel, with weights guaranteed and all Buffalo charges paid. This sort of competition cannot be met by the canal without the employment of effort and the use of means not within the scope of the ordinary canal boatman or forwarder. The forwarders are unable to form any sort of combination on account of personal jealousy, and are obliged to sit down and see nearly all the grain coming in bilied through to the East by rail. They are also at a disadvantage from the elevators, both here and at New York. Though the boats do not pay for elevation, the grain carried by them must pay about a cent a bushel for handling at each end of the canal trip, while all grain shipped from here by rail pays elevation one week, only to have it rebated by the road next week.

In spite of all this discouragement, there is a remedy in sight, if only there are those at hand to take advantage of the situation, and if the State can be induced to improve the canal by deepening it, until the boats can carry at least 10,000 bushel cargoes instead of the present 3,000 bushels. With the added depth, the boatmen say they can carry wheat for 2 cents and make money. Now they are starving at 2¼ cents, largely because they are unable to obtain cargoes at all, on account of the terminal charges.

**Is an El Reno Cook Now.**

EL RENO, Ok., July 5.—[Special.]—John Lawrence, one of the six men condemned to death by the Federal Court in Paris, Tex., two years ago, as leaders of the Stevens County Haymeadows massacre in Kansas four years ago and granted a new trial, is in El Reno, cooking in a short-order house. He asserts that there will never be any further prosecution of the case.


BUSINESS NOTICES.

**Advice to Mothers.**

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. Brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

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(Retail.)
*State and Washington Sts.*

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Seemed to interest a great many yesterday. We expect the same enthusiasm today. The message told of

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250 Different Colors and Combinations, in sufficient quantity to prevent any disappointment to customers.
We advise the early morning hours as the best time to shop.


### ORDINANCE FOR SUBWAYS.

**Discussion of Changes Made by the Corporation Counsel's Substitute.**

The subway ordinance came up before the Council Committee on Judiciary yesterday. Gen. Fitz-Simons and Gen. Torrence were present, but neither was called on to speak in favor of the measure. Considerable opposition to the scheme was manifested and the committee refused to pledge itself to hasty action. The probabilities are that a public meeting will be announced for the presentation of argument for and against the measure, and that the committee will not act until opinion has been sounded in this way.

At yesterday's meeting the substitute ordinance that the Corporation Counsel has been preparing was read and formally presented in place of the draft on which the Council acted. It makes important changes in the plans.

To the section forbidding the construction of a railway track an amendment is added saying that "the management and control of said east passageway shall be surrendered to the Park Commissioners to the end that the same may become a part of the boulevard system of the city."

The financial side of the question is dealt with in the substitute as follows:

The cost of said improvement shall be raised by special assessments so far as the same may be legally levied upon property benefited. All of the real estate within the limits of the City of Chicago shall be assessed for said improvement to the extent that the same shall be benefited. The remainder of such cost shall be paid by general taxation.

The substitute also provides the appointment of J. S. Sheahan, Edward Cullerton, and Washington Hesing as Commissioners to estimate the cost.

"In view of the overburdened financial condition of the city," said Ald. Ernst, "I think we should have an estimate of the cost of improvement. We should also have information about the extent of the property to be assessed."

Ald. Martin moved that action be deferred until each member of the committee be supplied with a blue print and a copy of the ordinance, and that the Corporation Counsel be asked for an opinion as to the legality of the measure. His motion prevailed.

The committee also considered Ald. Brookman's ordinance compelling owners of sand and gravel wagons to used tires of a minimum width of four and one-half inches. It was referred to a subcommittee of Ald. Mann, Schumacher, and Ernst. Ald. Ernst's order providing that the Chairmanship of the Council should be divided among the Aldermen by rotation according to wards was filed.

Ald. Sexton's order forbidding the dumping of manure in alleys and vacant lots was recommended for passage.

**Ready for the Battle.**

Judge Moran and Attorney Levy Mayer, attorneys for County Treasurer Kern, were present in that official's office yesterday morning to argue their opinion that the County Board has nothing to do with the County Treasurer or ex-officio County Collector, except as regards county funds, and nothing to say about where the moneys in the Treasurer's hands are kept. Only President Green appeared, however, and he explained that he had a sick son at home and that Attorney Henry had a case in court which prevented him from being present. The conference was therefore adjourned to some time to be fixed by President Green.

**To Test a Crematory.**

Health Commissioner Ware will test a garbage crematory that has been built under the Twelfth street viaduct. Claims of the apparatus have been presented him and he says if they are justified the plan is feasible. This week he will send several loads of garbage to the crematory as a test of the consumer's ability. While the destruction is in operation he and Mayor Washburne will visit the crematory and inspect its arrangements. Tonight Ald. Swift will introduce an ordinance in the Council providing for the construction of a crematory at the city's expense.

**Municipal Notes.**

A summer manual training school has been opened in the Jones School. Boys in the district can be entered on application. Chairman Brenan of the Board of Education School Management committee yesterday received from the Chicago *Herald* an offer to pay the expenses of furnishing a room for manual training purposes in the Jones School.

At a meeting yesterday the Committee on Streets and Alleys South recommended the ordinance amending the franchise of the South Side Street railway company to build a line on Sixty-first street to avoid the difficulty arising from the elevation of the Illinois Central tracks. The road will be laid through South Park court between Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets.

City Engineer Clarke expects to order the North Shore intake reopened tonight or tomorrow. The ports were closed when the river began flowing lakeward during the recent freshet. Mr. Clarke had samples taken from the intakes yesterday. They showed traces of pollution, but Mr. Clarke thinks that the strong northeast wind will clear the lake by tonight.

**Ran Foot Races and Fell Dead.**

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 5.—At Farley last night a young man named Glew fell dead while running a foot race. In this city tonight Frank Kenney, an employé of the *Herald*, dropped dead from heart disease after running a foot race.


That Nervous Feeling

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Pages 9 to 12.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1892—TWELVE PAGES.

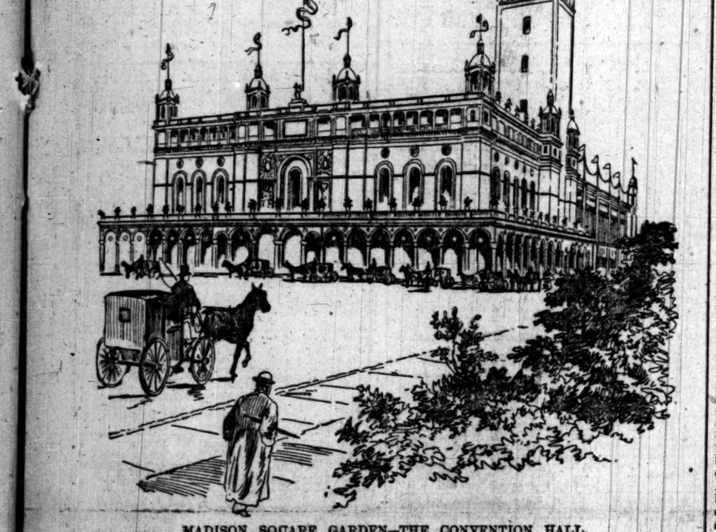
## ALL ACTIVE MEMBERS.

### NO DRONES ALLOWED IN THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

**A Peculiar Organization, in Which Each Local Body Is Absolutely Independent of the General Organization—Wonderful Growth of the Societies All Over the World—Delegates by Tens of Thousands to Participate at the New York Convention—Personnel of the Gathering.**

The eleventh convention of the Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor, which is to be held in Madison Square Garden, New York city, July 7 to 10, will be the largest and in many respects the most significant gathering of this convention year. Already 22,000 young people and their friends have secured accommodations and the total number in attendance will not be less than 25,000. Illinois will have 1,200 delegates who will be quartered in Park Avenue Hotel; 5,000 Endeavorers will represent Connecticut; Massachusetts will have 2,000 representatives, and Pennsylvania 2,000. Many delegates will come from foreign shores,

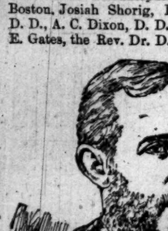
Y. P. S. C. E. BADGE.



MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—THE CONVENTION HALL.

for the Endeavor Society has long since reached the very ends of the earth and has encircled Christian people everywhere in the bonds of holy fellowship. The program of the great convention presents some very attractive features.

Dr. Francis E. Clark, the founder of the society, will preside. Among the leading speakers will be W. C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, John Wanamaker, the Rev. Russell H. Conwell of Philadelphia, Joseph Cook of Boston, Josiah Shorig, D. D., C. F. Deems, D. D., A. C. Dixon, D. D., President Merrill E. Gates, the Rev. Dr. D. J. Burrill, the Rev.



REV. FRANCIS E. CLARK.
[Founder of the society.]

Dr. Wayland Hoyt of Minneapolis, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Barrows of Chicago, "Pansy," John G. Woolley, and nearly 100 other gifted speakers from the various Evangelical denominations. President J. W. Bashford of Ohio Wesleyan University will preach the convention sermion.

One of the unique features will be the simultenous meetings carried on in the various churches of New York City at the same time as the big meeting in Madison Square Garden. All these meetings will be provided with attractive programs, so that there will be ample room either in Madison Square Garden or in one of the churches for all the thousands who will attend. Another feature will be the denominational rallies, twenty of which will be held in as many different churches Sunday afternoon. These rallies will be under the care of leading representatives of the different denominations, and denominational plans for instruction, mission work, and general church work will be outlined. These meetings will do much to prove the thoroughly loyal character of the Christian Endeavor movement. Still another feature will be the free parliament conferences, in which the young people themselves will take a generous part. Here ways and means of Christian endeavor will be discussed and reports of the work of the year will be received. From the opening hymn and the addresses of welcome to the last consecration meeting and the utterance of the benediction the convention will be characterized by enthusiasm, earnestness, and spiritual power, and will leave an impress upon the religious purpose of the community that will be well-nigh ineradicable.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor is one of the most striking phenomena of the last quarter of the most phenomenal century of human history. It was born in humble surroundings, amidst "the common people," as the result of the quickening of the spiritual life of a Congregational church in Portland, Me. It was born of necessity. The whole theory of the society is that the young Christian must be trained into Christian manhood. It is the idea for which the industrial training school stands, which teaches apprentices how to work by working, how to use tools by using them, how to exercise hand, and foot, and eye, and brain in order that these members may become in the highest degree efficient and serviceable in life's vocation. It was Feb. 2, 1881, that the Rev. Francis E. Clark the young pastor of Williston church, Portland, Me., called his young people together and presented to them the constitution of a society which it was proposed to organize and which he decided to name the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. The most significant portion of the proposed constitution was the pledge, which to some of the young people of that early day as well as to some in this later day seemed unduly stringent. The pledge has become the keystone of the arch of Christian Endeavor and reads as follows:

Trusting in the Lord Jesus Christ for strength, I promise him I will strive to do whatever he would like to have me do; that I will make it the rule of my life to pray and to read the Bible every day, and to support my own church in every way, especially by attending all her regular Sunday and midweek services, unless prevented by some reasons which I can conscientiously give to my Savior, and that, just as far as I know how, throughout my whole life, I will endeavor to lead a Christian life. As an active member, I promise to be true to all my duties, to be present at and to take some part, aside from singing, in every Christian Endeavor prayer meeting, unless hindered by some reason which I can conscientiously give to my Lord and Master. If obliged to be absent from the monthly consecration meeting of the society I will, if possible, send at least a verse of Scripture to be read in response to my name at the roll call.

The equipment of the organization is simple. There are three special committees, lookout, prayer meeting, and social, and the bulk of the society's work is accomplished through these channels. As the founder of the society had do idea of its great extensive power in its striking adaptability, no special effort was made to found branches. Gradually, however, the fame of the new organization spread through the community and through New England. Before the close of 1881 a second society was established at Newburyport, Mass., and a little later a third in another church in Portland. The remarkable growth of the organization is illustrated by this official table of membership of the united societies:

| | Societies. | Members. |
|---|---|---|
| In 1881 | 2 | 68 |
| In 1882 | 7 | 481 |
| In 1883 | 56 | 2,870 |
| In 1884 | 156 | 8,905 |
| In 1885 | 253 | 10,964 |
| In 1886 | 450 | 50,000 |
| In 1887 | 2,314 | 140,000 |
| In 1888 | 4,879 | 310,000 |
| In 1889 | 7,672 | 485,000 |
| In 1890 | 11,013 | 660,000 |
| In 1891 | 16,274 | 1,008,980 |
| In 1892 (on record Jan. 1) | 18,500 | 1,100,000 |

Grand Secretary John Willis Baer will probably report at the convention a grand total of 21,000 societies, with an aggregate membership of 1,250,000. Over thirty denominations are in this great army of young people. The society has its stanch adherents in every quarter of the world. Dr. Clark, the founder, has made two trips to the other side of the Atlantic for the purpose of putting the organization upon a firm footing in England and on the Continent.

Advices have just been received from Chester, England, which give glowing reports of the second English National convention. One church could not hold the vast throng that attended. The meeting was after the best type of American Endeavor conventions. The consecration meeting was especially impressive. The convention of 1893 is to be held in Bradford, where there are already twenty societies, which number will probably be increased to fifty by the time the convention assembles. Immediately after the New York convention Dr. Clark will pack his trunks and hasten to Australia, and then to Japan, China, India, Africa, and Europe. It is interesting to note that the Christian Endeavor constitution has been translated into many languages, and that the essential features of the organization are preserved in all their integrity and are found in the largest degree efficient in India and China as well as in the birthplace of the movement. In Brazil Endeavorers become Lidadores Christaos; in Samoa, Ole au uso o le Feagaiga, "The Brotherhood of the Covenant." In India there are no mixed societies, the customs of the country requiring the separation of the sexes. There are more Endeavor societies in Turkey than in any other missionary country. There is an Endeavor society among the Zulus, and quite a number have been planted in the coast cities of Africa.

The government of the society, as far as there is any government, is vested in a Board of Trustees. This board is made up of representative men of the various denominations which form the rank and file of the Christian

REV. H. T. M'EWEN.
[Chairman committee of 1892.]

Endeavor Army. This Board of Trustees is more of a bureau of information and inspiration than a legislative body. It is composed of such men as the Rev. Dr. Barrows of Chicago, the Rev. Dr. Burrill of New York, the Rev. Dr. Hamlin of Washington, Bishop Fallows of Chicago, the Rev. C. A. Dickinson of Boston, the Rev. Dr. Darby of Evansville, Ind.; John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. Farrar of Albany, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt of Minneapolis, the Rev. Dr. Rhodes of St. Louis, the Rev. R. W. Brokaw of Springfield, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. Beckley of Philadelphia, President Harper of Chicago University, the Rev. Dr. Boynton of Boston, President Gates of Amherst College, the Rev. Dr. Hill of Medford, Mass. The fundamental idea of Christian Endeavor movement is that each society is in, of, and for some one church. This is one of its distinguishing features. The basic idea of loyalty to some one church and pastor is as essential to a true Society of Christian Endeavor as is the pledge or the consecration meeting, or the lookout committee. There is no other authority for any society besides its own church or pastor or denomination. There is no one who desires control, or who, from the nature of the case, could obtain it if he desired.

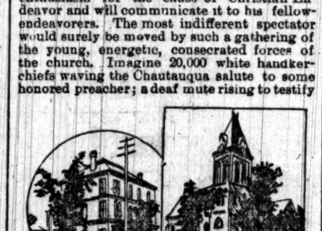
The only organizations recognized in Christian Endeavor are the local or district unions, the State unions, and the United society. The local or district union is simply a monthly, or quarterly, or semi-annual gathering of societies in the same vicinity. It has no legislative function whatever, but is rather a gonerator of enthusiasm. The State

WILLIAM SHAW.
[Treasurer of the society.]

union is on exactly the same basis as the local union. The United society is not a union of societies, but a company of individuals banded together to promote Christian Endeavor interests. It has no authority whatever over the local society. The flexibility and adaptability of the general society proves that it can be molded by each church and each pastor according to local needs. No two societies are exactly alike, because the needs of no two churches are just the same. All agree upon certain fundamental principles in accordance with which their various kinds of religious work proceed, but there is great diversity in the development of details. The adaptability of the society to many different phases of religious work is seen in the fact that there are Endeavor societies among the Indians, and a branch has been established for the benefit of commercial travelers. There are societies in good working order in several of the State prisons, paradoxical as it may seem. Occasionally an old seadog is seen with the Endeavor badge pinned to his jersey; and not infrequently Uncle Sam's soldier boys are similarly decorated. The movement is becoming strong among railroad men, section hands, telegraph operators, and station agents, and it is reaching out after quarrymen. Men and women in every sphere of life, however humble, are to be found in its ranks. In the big New York convention the rich and poor, the high and low, the educated and the illiterate—all classes of Christian men and women—will meet on the same level and rejoice together in the achievements of present day Christianity.

The interest in the forward movement among Christian young people is world-wide. Therefore it is not at all strange that the annual convention has come to be a matter of such general concern. At the first convention there were delegates from four societies. At the second seventy were present. What a contrast with the vast concourse that will fill Madison Square Garden this week. The first two conventions, held in Portland, Me., were important only in the promise they gave of future growth. The third convention was held in Lowell, Mass., the fourth at Ocean Park, Me., and the next two at Saratoga Springs. From this time these meetings began to take on their present character as great international and interdenominational mass-meetings, which bring the young people together by thousands from all parts of America. In 1888 the convention was held in Chicago and attracted 4,000 delegates; in 1889 Philadelphia entertained more than that number of Endeavorers; in 1890 9,000 delegates came together in St. Louis; and July, 1891, saw 14,000 assembled in the Exposition Building at Minneapolis for the same purpose. The last two conventions have been pronounced the largest religious gatherings ever held in the history of the world.

The interest in this New York gathering is unprecedented. For nearly a year the "Committee of '92," with the Rev. H. F. McEwer at its head, has been hard at work planning for the meeting. Societies everywhere have been raising money to send their representatives to the metropolis. They will be amply repaid for their sacrifice and self-denial, for each delegate will return home brimful of enthusiasm for the cause of Christian Endeavor and will communicate it to his fellow-endeavorers. The most indifferent spectator would surely be moved by such a gathering of the young, energetic, consecrated forces of the church. Imagine 20,000 white handkerchiefs waving the Chautauqua salute to some honored preacher; a deaf mute rising to testify



WILLISTON CHURCH AND PARSONAGE.
[Where the society was born.]

through an interpreter; a Chinese Endeavorer stammering his greeting; the greatest men of the pulpit ready with their most cheering wisdom; a fusillade of encouraging reports from all over the world, spurring with accounts of noble deeds to fresh determination; the swelling chorus of young voices singing Christian hymns as such songs were never sung before; now a life publicly consecrated to missionary service; now a tenth of an income laid on God's altar; now the solemn promise of the great company that each will try to win one soul for the master during the year.

What a splendid sight! Surely this young people's movement is making the last years of this century memorable with magnificent achievement and is already filling the sky of the dawning century with promise and making it resplendent with hope.

### OFF FOR NEW YORK.

**Christian Endeavor Delegates Leave for the Convention.**

The Christian Endeavor Union had possession of the railroad depots yesterday from early forenoon to late at night, and the several lines running to New York were never more pressed for coaches to accommodate the crowds of young Christian workers and enthusiasts that poured in from the West, Northwest, and Southwest. They overflowed the waiting-rooms, crowded the depot platforms, and blocked the approaching sidewalks.

They were all bound for New York City, where the International Congress of the Christian Endeavor Union will open tomorrow and continue until July 10. This Congress will probably be the largest ever held in the world, as it is expected that fully 25,000 delegates will be in attendance. They will be here from Europe, China, Japan, India, Australia, and every civilized land; while every town of any size in the Union is sending its representatives. And with the thousands of delegates tens of thousands of members are going. In the depots yesterday could be seen the fathers and mothers and younger sisters and brothers of the daughter or son who was a delegate.

All of the delegates wore badges of broad silk ribbon bearing the names of their States and the declaration that the States were "for Christ."

Most of the arrivals came here on special trains, but numbers purchased round-trip tickets here and kept the offices of the various roads busy all the day. It was estimated last evening that 25,000 delegates and members had passed through the city yesterday and more will arrive and depart today.

Among the earlier departures were the Nebraska, Colorado, South Dakota, and Minnesota delegations. They left by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern on four special trains. Another special with other Northwestern delegates also left that depot. Together with those who left on the regular trains it was said that about 3,300 delegates and members left by that road.

Three solid Pullman trains also left the Grand Central Depot via the Baltimore and Ohio road. They carried Minnesota and Northwestern delegates and members. The delegates from Minneapolis wore badges with imprints of tiny sheafs of wheat.

The Polk Street Depot was the liveliest of all—with crowds waiting, and after 3 o'clock special trains began to go in nearly a procession. The Kansas delegation was the first to start and then followed Iowa with 300 from Des Moines and over 1,000 from the State, followed by Kansas City and train after train filled with delegates from other States.

From this depot fifteen or more special trains left by the Grand Trunk route during the day and night, and it took up in addition two from the Santa Fé road at Halsted street and one at Elsdon, eight miles from the city.

The Chicago delegation, occupying three special trains, left last night. Each division of the city had its own special, and among the people on board were many of the leading clergymen of the city.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 5.—[Special.]—The Chicago and Alton special Christian Endeavor train, bound for New York, passed through Bloomington at 1 o'clock this afternoon. It consisted of seven coaches, and it was intended to take on several more between here and the point where the train is transferred to the Grand Trunk. Between fifty and sixty Christian Endeavorers joined the excursion party here.

### SAYS CLEVELAND WILL HEDGE.

**John Russell Young Tells What the Prophet May Do.**

NEW YORK, July 3.—I cannot understand, upon any theory of hoped-for success, how the convention could have permitted the radical change in the platform which Mr. Watterson made, as it were, in a twinkling. There is nothing more important to a party than the platform. The committee is invariably composed of wise, shrewd men. Words are weighed, principles are shaped, compromises are adjusted, and what is done is as a general thing the best that should be done.

To allow a [protection straddle] platform composed by Mr. Vilas, Mr. Bayard, Mr. Gorman, and Don Dickenson to be torn in pieces by a convention at night mob under the sway of the turbulent eloquence of Watterson, Fellows, Larry Neal, and Bourke Cockran is incomprehensible. It seems as if it had been intended the Democratic dagger should go home. Mr. Cleveland rejoices in the honor of this nomination. But what honor in bearing the standard if those who gave it break the arm that is to bear it? The convention enters Cleveland for the race. But how can he hope to win when Tammany and the Kentuckians and Ohioans have hamstrung him? What might have been a race may prove a hobble, and because those who made the race hate the favorite. But this is not the first time, as those who remember the "support" given to Greeley and Hancock in other days.

Mr. Cleveland will unquestionably endeavor to take the Kentucky free trade dagger out of his side in a letter of acceptance. He will explain away the dangerous free trade features of the resolution passed by the stormswept convention. He will tell the party that while he stands on the platform of free trade Watterson, he speaks the words of Vilas and Bayard [force protection straddle]. We can almost anticipate the phases of cloudy commonplace in which those who advise the ex-President will endeavor to stay and hide the wound.

But will it do? We had a parallel case in former political history. The Democratic convention met in 1864 with a good deal of Vallandigham in the atmosphere. McClellan was nominated for President and Pendleton for Vice-President. The Vallandigham influence could not prevent the selection of McClellan, but, like Watterson at Chicago, it could dictate the platform. So it was declared and solemnly voted that the "war was a failure."

The country rose to this declaration as it is now rising to the Watterson declaration at Chicago. The war was a failure! Whence all these armies, these battles—Grant in triumph at Vicksburg, and Meade victor in the mighty struggle at Gettysburg? McClellan accepted the nomination, but at the same time wrote a letter rejecting the platform and vindicating his own patriotism from the stupidity, if not the disloyalty, of his friends. It would not do. No candinate is ever more than his principles. The country heard the voice of the convention and no McClellan explanation could explain it away. The country voted that the war "was *not* a failure," and McClellan, resigning after the election, his stars were transferred to the shoulders of the glorious Sheridan.

Mr. Cleveland will follow the example of McClellan and explain away the free trade plank. But will the country accept it? Will it be more generous to him than it was to the amiable McClellan, whom it repudiated? Harrison, with the keen, swift political insight which makes him a leader among leaders, saw the fatal consequences of the Democratic action. The President's letter to the New York Republican clubs the other day had in its few lines the very watchword of victory. It should be read in every political gathering. It draws attention to the fatal consequences of the Neal-Watterson free trade amendment to the straddling platform.

It meant also that the Republican campaign must be aggressive. The Republicans know their candidates. They have taken their men from the sunshine. They do not fear hidden records or platforms of double meaning. Like Grant, fearing no attacks on flank or rear, they can go into battle without reserves. The Democrats begin with equivocations and explanations. Mr. Cleveland must explain the platform—that which was voted black at Chicago must be taken as white, or at least gray or mouse colored, by the country. Somebody must explain Stevenson.

That unknown quantity, with the mystic cabalistic appellation of Adlai, has an occult secret society air about him that must depress honest Democratic seekers for light. With a Presidential candidate to say one thing while his party means another; with a Vice-Presidential candidate who was never heard of outside of Peoria, and comes into the convention as if struck by lightning, Republicans have every reason for success if victory is sought with wisdom and courage.

As it is, the only new issue thus far advanced as necessary to a successful contest by the ablest writer in the Democratic press is that Cleveland must be elected by the North to avoid a war of races in the South. This is to retrace our political ways and go back to the time of Buchanan and Breckinridge, and run upon the lines of an issue dead and damned, so it seems in these huge momentous times, thirty years ago. Such an argument is an invitation to victory. A war of races is incompatible with American manhood. And American manhood has never been in question since that April morning when the sullen notes of Lee's last reluctant guns were lost in the echoes of the Appomattox plains.

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### THEY WILL MEET AT NORMAL PARK.

**Cook County Teachers to Convene and Discuss Their Work.**

The Cook County Teachers' institute will be held at the Normal School, Normal Park, from Aug. 29 to Sept. 2, inclusive. County Superintendent Bright is pleased with the present outlook for the institution. The scope of the work has been considerably enlarged, there being this year nine sections instead of seven. The work is under the control of the following teachers assigned to grades from one to eight: Anna J. Davis, Charles W. Farr, E. E. Turney, William J. Black, William M. Giffin, N. D. Gilbert, H. J. Barton, Frank E. Sanford, and Peter A. Downey. Work in the different sections will be begun at 10 o'clock each morning and continue until 3:45 in the afternoon.

All teachers holding Cook County certificates to teach are entitled to attend the Cook County Institute without expense. All others are invited to attend. A September institute will be held for four weeks in the Cook County Normal School for unemployed teachers who hold licenses to teach. The following daily program of subjects will be observed, the hours to be arranged at the close of the county institute: Pedagogy, Col. F. W. Parker; arithmetic, William M. Giffin; science, W. S. Jackman; relief map drawing, Ida C. Heffron; geography, Zonia Baber; calisthenics, Charles J. Kron; reading, Mrs. F. W. Parker.

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France's fast torpedo boat, No. 149, ran for two hours at an average speed of 24½ knots, and a maximum speed of over 26 knots, with 343 revolutions.

## LISTED IN THE EAST.

### CHICAGO STOCK TO BE PUT UPON THE BOSTON EXCHANGE.

**The Chicago Auburn Park Land Trust to Take a New Departure—The Reason Given That Chicago Investors Do Not Take Kindly to the Stock of Land Companies—The American Loan and Trust Company to Act as Transfer Agent—Trouble in Drawing Up Articles.**

A Boston dispatch contains the information that within a short time 200,000 shares capital of the Chicago Auburn Park Land Trust will be listed on the Boston Stock Exchange. This application for listing will mark the reorganization of the syndicate controlling the subdivision known as West Auburn, and is a new idea in real estate operations.

About two years ago a syndicate headed by D. S. Place purchased the 160-acre tract bounded by Halsted, Seventy-fifth, and Seventy-ninth streets, and Center avenue from Ogden, Sheldon & Co. This syndicate began operations on the southeast forty acres, put in sidewalks, macadamized streets, water and sewer service, and built and sold a number of houses and lots. The development has been rather slow, as the transportation facilities up to this time have not been of the best, and a reorganization was completed in the interest of more rapid development. The Chicago Auburn Park Land Trust has been formed with 200,000 capital shares. These shares have no fixed par value, but have a value which might vary considerably with the ideas of purchasers or the prospects of the syndicate. Of this stock 150,000 shares have been subscribed, principally by Chicago parties.

The names of D. S. Place and W. H. Stubbings each stand opposite 25,000 share subscriptions. There are seven 10,000-share subscribers, among them being Samuel Kerr, W. B. Kennedy, George F. Stodder, and F. A. Henshaw of this city and M. A. Bailey of Boston. Of the capital stock 50,000 shares were set aside as treasury stock to provide for certain improvements. This stock has been offered on the Boston market, and a telegram from Lee, Higginson & Co. received yesterday stated that it has all been taken. The figures shown by the trust in offering the stock would place its actual value much higher than the price at which it is being sold, $2 a share.

**Assets and Liabilities.**

The assets of the syndicate are given as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | $ 8,467 |
| Due on sales | 271,422 |
| Due on mortgages | 26,118 |
| Cash deposited with city and gas co. | 15,359 |
| Estimated value of land, based upon prices already obtained | 1,350,000 |
| Total | $1,671,866 |

The liabilities set forth are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mortgage | $ 331,700 |
| Loan | 4,300 |
| Future expenses | 100,000 |
| Total | $436,000 |

The reason given for listing the shares on the Boston Stock Exchange rather than on the local Stock Exchange is that under the existing Illinois corporation laws investors here do not take kindly to the stock of land companies. In Boston, however, the stocks of quite a number of land companies have been listed and no such prejudice exists regarding their securities. A provision of the syndicate agreements says that "all transfers of shares shall be recorded in the books of the trustees to be kept in the City of Boston, by a transfer agent appointed by them, on the surrender and cancellation of the outstanding certificate, and a new certificate shall be issued as aforesaid to the transferee, being first recorded and countersigned by the transfer agent."

The American Loan and Trust company of Boston has been selected to act as such transfer agent.

It has been quite a task to draw up articles of agreement or a declaration of trust which would evade the State laws aimed at land-owning corporations on one hand, and to avoid plunging the members into personal liability as partners in a real estate venture on the other. The best lawyers differ as to the practicability of steering this middle course, and successfully evading the corporation restrictions.

**How It Hopes to Succeed.**

The provisions by which the new syndicate hopes to establish real estate holdings as personal property are as follows:

The shareholders shall have only such control of the trust property itself, real or personal, held from time to time by said trustees as may be conferred by this instrument, and in especial they shall have no right to call for any partition, but the shares shall be personal property, carrying the rights of division of profits and other matters concerning the trust property herein set forth. The shares and all rights and interests attaching thereto shall at all times be transferable upon compliance with the provisions hereinafter set forth, and neither the death of a shareholder during the continuance of this trust nor a transfer of any of the shares shall operate to determine the trust; nor shall the legal representative of a deceased shareholder be entitled on account of such death to an account or to take any action in the courts or otherwise against the trustees; but the executors or administrators of the deceased shall be entitled to deal with the certificate of the deceased as a part of his estate.

In the estimates of values given $1,350,000 represents the value of about 120 acres of unsold land. This valuation, it is said, has been secured by taking as a basis sales made during the last year in the improved portion.

The sensational story printed by an evening paper to the effect that great changes are contemplated in the depot facilities of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad like a number of similar reports about other railroads has failed to amount to anything while its party means another; with a Vice-Presidential candidate who was never heard of outside of Peoria, and comes into the convention as if struck by lightning, Republicans have every reason for success if victory is sought with wisdom and courage.

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### THEIR NAMES ON THE REGISTERS.

**List of the Latest Arrivals at the Various Chicago Hotels.**

Grand Pacific—H. M. Van Zandt, Harrisburg; L. Carter, Omaha; D. M. Dunbar, Dayton, O.; Frank Dunn, Boston; F. M. Stevens, St. Louis; T. D. Stout, Iowa; E. D. Leavitt, Cambridge, Mass.; W. B. Warner, Hartford, Conn.; J. H. Clark, Mattoon.

Auditorium—Lieut. Val. Thost, Saxony, Germany; Charles S. Dickey, Omaha; H. C. Joy, Denver; John S. Stillwell, S. H. Emery Jr., Quincy, Ill.; J. Hopkins, St. Louis; R. H. Allen, Philadelphia; B. F. Samuels, New Orleans; James Campbell, St. Louis.

Palmer—J. J. Richardson, Davenport, Ia.; William Brown, Springfield, Ill.; C. E. McVey, Bloomington, Ill.; M. E. Dodge, Denver; L. M. Buckles, New York; T. G. Leonard, Boston; T. T. Elliott, Philadelphia; H. C. Clark Jr., Corpus Christi, Tex.

Tremont—W. S. Laing, Iron Mountain; J. W. End, Sheboygan, Wis.; F. K. Wright, Wellboro, Pa.; O. C. Arait, Leadville; Edward R. Wilson, Toronto; Henry Sherry, Neenah, Wis.; W. C. Campbell, Marinette; George H. Van Pelt, Charlevoix.

Sherman—Frank T. Emerson, Omaha; J. A. Ballentine, Boise City, Idaho; John Gray, Logansport; J. W. Herzebaugh, Oshkosh; L. J. Nash, Manitowoc; E. H. Spencer, La Crosse.

Great Northern—P. Embrekin, Dallas, Tex.; L. E. Jones, Iowa Falls, Ia.; T. G. Leonard, Boston; John M. Sweeney, Wheeling, W. Va.; F. X. Crandall, Milwaukee.

Victoria—G. C. Pabodie, Little Rock, Ark.; H. N. Canfield, Boston; H. N. Reynolds, Denver; David Studebaker, Decatur, Ind.; M. C. Helwog, San Francisco.

Wellington—O. M. Lewis, Troy, N. Y.; Charles E. Schaeffer, Sioux City, Ia.; J. L. Mayer, Philadelphia; A. H. Stevens Jr., New York.

Leland—H. M. Graves, Dayton, O.; A. Roderick Grant, Omaha; W. R. Woodard, Louisville, Ky.; S. R. Ramsay, Montana.

Richelieu—A. B. Atwater, Detroit; C. W. Clark, Butte, Mont.; H. L. Delano, Muskegon, Mich.

**Made Bachelor of Library Science.**

ALBANY, N. Y., July 5.—[Special.]—Katherine Lucinda Sharp of Chicago was one of eight graduates from the State Library School run in connection with the State Library. The State University conferred the degree of Bachelor of Library Science upon Miss Sharp.

### NEWS IN THE INSURANCE WORLD.

**Chicago Life Underwriters Select Delegates to the National Convention—Other Items.**

The Chicago Life Underwriters' Association has appointed the following delegates to the meeting of the National Association at New York, beginning Sept. 21: W. D. Wyman, J. K. Sterne, Charles Weidenfeller, B. V. Hopper, and J. W. Janney. The alternates are Ben Williams, H. S. Dale, Ira J. Mason, E. H. Elwell, and J. M. Striker. The Chicago association passed a resolution to the effect that it did not want the national meeting held in Chicago next year. It appreciates the crowd that will be here and understands the difficulty which there will be in properly caring for its friends.

The fraternal orders have succeeded in getting a bill introduced into the Rhode Island Senate which provides that any corporation doing a like insurance business only and obtaining its members from a single fraternal order may be allowed to carry on business without complying with the full provisions of the general insurance law, particularly in reference to the $100,000 investment.

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin Fire Board of Underwriters will be held at Oshkosh July 12.

The Iowa State Inspection Bureau will meet at Des Moines July 10. One of the questions to come before the meeting will be that of a general reduction of expenses.

New York City is making a change in its fire alarm system. A part of the new plan went into operation last Saturday, and hereafter an alarm will be rung in a much smaller number of stations than formerly. Heretofore an alarm would be rung in as many as seventy-five stations and the men turned out on the apparatus floor, the horses harnessed, and the whole equipment put in readiness for a run. Under the new plan the alarm will be sounded only to those companies needed for actual service.

The Central City Insurance company of Selma, Ala., which was organized in 1883, has reinsured its business with the Hartford Fire. It retires perfectly solvent. The *Standard* publishes a list of insurance companies which have ceased doing business in the first six months of 1892. The list numbers twenty-four, and includes the following: California, Citizens' of Cincinnati, City of London, Falls City of Louisville, Firemen's of Cincinnati, Firemen's of Dayton, German of Philadelphia, Iron District of Spartanburg, S. C., Lafayette of Brooklyn, New Orleans, Oregon Farmers' and Mechanics'. Standard of New York, Union of Louisville, Electric Mutual of Boston, United Manufacturers' of Cleveland, Western Millers' of Minneapolis, St. Paul Germans, Watertown, S. D., Detroit Manufacturers' Mutual, State Mutual of Chicago, Steelton Mutual of Pennsylvania, Home Mutual of California, Norwalk of Connecticut.

The Pioneer of Chicago, it is reported, has reinsured its risks, but as a matter of fact it has not. Isaac E. Adams returned from the East yesterday and in answer to a question about the status of the Pioneer said that the company had not reinsured its risks and would not. "The Pioneer Insurance company is in perfectly satisfactory shape," he said, "and we have no intention of reinsuring. We have canceled some risks and hereafter will confine our fire-insurance business entirely to Illinois. The energies of the company will be devoted mainly to the insurance of burglar-proof bank safes, into which new line it will soo go."

The officers elected by the Mutual Life and Accident Underwriters' Association at its meeting in Buffalo were as follows: President, A. W. Berggren of Galesburg, Ill.; First Vice-President, B. F. Dyer of Boston; Second Vice-President, Dr. D. W. Edwards of Minneapolis; Secretary, Nelson O. Tiffany of Buffalo; Treasurer, John J. Acker of Albany; Executive committee, George D. Eldridge of Washington, Chairman; E. B. Harper, of New York, George A. Litchfield of Boston, Daniel J. Avery, H. W. K. Cutter of Chicago, and H. N. Kingsbury of Westfield, Mass.

Changes in insurance affairs are not entirely in the direction of companies withdrawing from the field. A number of new companies are now being organized. The Montague Fire Insurance company at Brooklyn is being organized by capitalists of that city with a capital of $200,000 and a surplus of $100,000. Two new life insurance companies have recently been organized at Minneapolis. The Life Insurance company of Minneapolis, with a capital of $125,000, began business July 1. Those interested in the new venture include John S. Pillsbury, A. R. McGill, C. M. Loring, E. C. Babb, T. B. Walker, E. M. Mabie, F. L. Gilbert, Carman N. Smith, A. M. Allen, George F. Roberts, W. F. Ustick, Emerson Cole, W. M. Tenney, F. G. James of Minneapolis, and Walter S. Milnor of Excelsior, Minn. A. R. McGill was formerly State Insurance Commissioner. There is also a plan in Minneapolis for the organization of the Minneapolis Mutual Life Insurance company to be operated on the same lines as the Fidelity Mutual at Philadelphia. The following officers have just been elected: J. H. Qneal, President; T. W. P. Patterson, First Vice-President; W. H. Matthews, Second Vice-President; A. A. Cowles, Secretary; S. M. Davis, Superintendent of Agencies.

St. Louis has followed the lead of New York and Chicago, and the more recent example of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and adopted the 80 per cent coinsurance clause. There is likelihood that the clause will be adopted throughout New England. A recent conference has been held between committees from the New England Insurance Exchange, Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, Insurance Association of Providence, and the New Hampshire Board of Underwriters, and the opinion was favorable to the adoption of the 80 per cent clause or the advance in rates in cases where it was not employed. Chicago insurance men are surprised at the ease with which the new rule was put into effect on all Chicago risks. The general verdict is that there has not been even a ripple of opposition, and that many policy-holders express surprise that the rule was not put in force long ago. The favor with which companies look upon anything savoring of coinsurance furnishes the opportunity for some neat schemes on the part of country agents. Companies have occasionally received applications recently on which were written guarantees that the insured will keep in force, say, $100,000 of insurance, or, failing to do this, would become a coinsurer up to that amount. This bait was taken readily in several instances, and managers, through their country agents, were becoming unusually attentive to their company's interests, until one more careful manager found that a risk on which the insurer had guaranteed to keep up $200,000 of insurance or become a coinsurer to that amount was really valued at about $800,000, so that the guarantee amounted to nothing but a little chaff to catch gudgeons with.

The Armour Packing company of Kansas City has been brought into line by the companies there after standing out against the new rate schedule for some time. The Kansas City agents stood firmly together, and the line has been placed with the board agencies.

### FOR GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

**Names of Would-Be Teachers Whose Averages Entitle Them to Consideration.**

Assistant-Superintendent of Schools Kirk yesterday completed figuring the averages of applicants as teachers in the grammar and primary schools. The successful candidates are as follows:

Katheryn O'Brien, Luella Fitzgerald, Mary E. Moody, C. M. Smith, Margaretta Hunt, Mary M. Carr, Effie Vining, Marie Curtin, M. M. Robbins, Effa B. Morris, Margaret Berys, Effie M. Stephens, Allie Linan, A. M. Gendolf, Johanna Yetter, Mary E. Pelton, Bertha Sutter, Olive Cooper, Mary L. Buck, Celia Brown, Alice M. Tate, E. MacDonald, B. L. Wernecke, Katherine Martin, John B. Munger, Anastasia Davis, Kate O'Grady, Anna Campbell, L. W. Colwell, Anna Evans, Laura Dill, Julia Levy, Nellie McLaren, Vicsta G. Kosel, Lyle A. Dickey, Grace Hendley, Mary E. Hunter, Maggie Flint, Mabel Sampson, Julia A. Welsh, Carney E. Wiers, Alma Rouk, Anna P. Herdin, Belle Heim, Mary W. Barrett, Libbie Smith, William A. Hill, Helen McEvans, A. G. Scanlon, Anna M. Cultz, — Fry, Mary V. Hoyles, B. M. Sherwood, Anna G. Boyle, Lizzie A. Ramm, Kittie A. Murray, Ellen B. Gibbons, Hattie C. Korten, Emily M. Stoker, M. B. Hartman, Clara O. Hanson, Minnie Pfeffner, M. A. Dynan, Lydia E. Zeller, K. Walther, Metura E. Boyle, A. E. Franklin, Susy Hitchens, Ella M. Stewart, Olivia S. Bims, Belle Smith, Minnie Kaspa, F. C. Dowan, Paula J. Ritter, Mary Walsh, Alice L. Griggs, Mary Wibbert, G. Corrigan, Dora Wilkin, Ellen McCarthy, Mary McCarthy, Anna E. Young, F. W. Porter, Clara Tyler, E. E. Richberg, Gertrude Samson, Maude E. Carter,

# FOR VALUABLE LAND.

## CITY BRINGS SUIT FOR $1,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY.

**Claim Is Made to a Strip of Ground on the Lake-Front Extending from Cornelia to Grace Streets—Said to Have Been Dedicated by Handley in 1855—Declaration Made by the Defendants—Litigation Over Mining Interests—A Patient Wants Heavy Damages—The Court Record.**

The city, by the former town of Lake View, is a plaintiff in a suit in Judge Anthony's court to recover a strip of land along the lake front, extending from Cornelia to Grace streets, averaging 177 feet in width, and supposed to be worth nearly $1,000,000. Many prominent citizens are made defendants to the suit, among them being Judge George H. Kettelle, ex-Judge Egbert Jamieson, Edmund Furthman, and John McConnell. The land lies in Blocks 6, 7, and 12 of Handley's subdivision to Pine Grove, and is nearly one-half a mile in length.

The city claims possession to it for public grounds, alleging that it was dedicated to the municipal government by Handley in 1855. The property owners directly meet this statement in a claim that Handley did not so dedicate it, and that he did not dedicate it because he neglected or purposely intended to leave out the names of the streets in his official plat accompanying the dedication. Several months ago the Superior Court defeated the city in a similar case, wherein the right to the possession of Block 12 of the same subdivision was involved. The ruling at that time is now being made the defense in the case before Judge Anthony. It is supposed that it will take three or four days to try it.

### Asks for $100,000 Damages.

Seventeen-year-old David S. Meeder of No. 6012 Sangamon street, by his father, David S. Meeder, as next best friend, yesterday brought suit against Samuel N. Clarkson, Dr. J. E. Owen, and the Illinois Central railroad company to recover $100,000 damages for injuries and alleged malpractice on the part of Dr. Owen. It is claimed by the plaintiff that on Dec. 19, 1891, he was in the employ of the defendant Clarkson, who conducts a wholesale jewelry business at No. 189 State street. That it was Meeder's duty to collect money on installments from railroad men who had purchased jewelry of his employer, to do which he had a permit from the Superintendent of the car-shops. On that date while performing his duties he was knocked down by an engine and had his left foot cut off. He was taken to the St. Luke's hospital where an amputation below the knee was performed. It is claimed by Meeder and repeated by his attorney, Francis L. Burton, that the hospital surgeons who did the surgical work were incapable and therefore that Dr. Owen, the general preceptor of the institution, is responsible for the alleged malpractice. A second and third operation were performed on the limb under the supervision of Dr. Owen, who at that time cut off the stump close up to the hip.

### Lays Claim to the Property.

Litigation was commenced in the Circuit Court yesterday concerning the Riddle Nickel Mining property, located on Nickel Mountain, Oregon. Selah Reene filed a bill against Gillette & Taylor, financial agents and brokers in the Chamber of Commerce Building, to enforce a trust. Reene says he secured an option on Nov. 3, 1891, from J. B. Riddle, William Q. Mowan, and George Riddle, owners of the mine, to purchase 51 per cent of the property on a valuation of $100,000, provided he pay $1,000 before Feb. 1, 1892, and expended $15,000 in erecting reduction works to get the money required by Gillette & Taylor and an arrangement was made by which the firm was to advance the $1,000 to secure the option and furnish $23,500 for the works to develop the mining property. According to Reene the firm was to get one-half of the 51 per cent of the shares of the stock of the contemplated corporation. It is now alleged by Reene that Gillette & Taylor forced him out of the deal and secured the option in their own name with the same conditions. Gillette & Taylor then caused to be incorporated the International Nickel Mining company with a capital stock of $5,000,000. Reene asserts that Gillette & Taylor acted as his agents in the deal and he wants the court to decree that they are holding the property in trust for him.

### Taken Under Advisement.

Evidence has been taken in the suit of Mrs. Mary J. Green to set aside the sale of property on West Madison street worth $20,000 because she was in the Elgin Insane Asylum when it was sold. The suit is directed against the Phœnix Mutual Life-Insurance company, Aaron C. Goodman, Lemuel Baldwin, P. E. Hosmer, and Lyman Baird as trustee. In 1875 Mrs. Greene and her husband executed a trust deed to secure a $5,500 loan from the Phœnix company. A short time after she was placed in the asylum, and while there the premises were sold under foreclosure proceedings to Goodman for the amount of the loan. Since then the property has passed to the other defendants. The case was taken under advisement by the court.

### Court Notes.

John A. Bell, receiver of the Russell Street Carette company, reported to Judge Horton yesterday that he had received $10,000 from James H. Muir for the assets of the company. The court authorized the receiver to accept the bid, on a check for $1,000 being put up to show good faith.

Judge Tuthill yesterday held branch No. 2 of the Criminal Court in his room in the County Building on account of the tearing down of the building on the north side. The case on yesterday was that of Jessie Moore and May Willard, who were charged with larceny. A verdict will be returned this morning.

In the County Court yesterday Carnie E. Thomas of South Evanston was adjudged insane and ordered sent to the asylum at Kankakee. The woman is 23 years of age and unmarried. She is under the peculiar hallucination of thinking that she is in a driven among the angels. It is supposed that her mind was lost through sickness and intense religious activity.

In the case of Marshall Field & Co. against Ivan D. Crawford and Otto Schulenberg to recover several hundred dollars in notes given for rent on the old Crawford house which is now in existence, Judge Anthony yesterday found for the defendants. The plaintiffs sought to prove that Schulenberg, one of the wealthy residents of St. Louis, was a nominal partner in managing the Crawford house and was consequently liable for its debts.

The Home Insurance company of New York was made defendant yesterday in five suits brought in the Circuit Court by Charles B. Nugent for $10,000 and Sherry Spencer, O. S. McAllister, Frank M. Kibbinger, and H. Bissing for $5,000 each. The plaintiffs are insurance agents in the Southern part of Illinois, and the trouble grows out of the dispute Manager W. F. Garrell had with the company. A few days ago Garrell began suit against the company to recover about $100,000 for premiums and commissions, and the plaintiffs in the present suits claim some rights under Garrell.

### THE COURT RECORD.

#### United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

22,504—Philip D. Armour & Co. vs. the B. and O. R. R. Co. Asst., $100,000. Transcript from Cook Circuit Court. Campbell & Custis, attys.

22,505—Nelson Morris & Co. vs. Same. Same, $15,000. Same. A. Binswanger, atty.

#### Superior Court—New Suits.

140,792—J. Adams vs. Mary A. Adams, et al. Bill to restrain foreclosure of chattel mortgage for $400. L. O. Wison, solr.

140,793—Dewziger & Miklowitz, use of Matt Suerth, vs. Same. Appeal.

140,794—Frederick W. Masters, by next friend, vs. W. Chi. St. Ry. Co. Case, $1,000. C. S. Deneen, atty.

140,795—Catherine S. J. Binck vs. North American Benefit Assn. Asst., $1,500. King & Gross, attys.

140,796—John Ingrist vs. Carl Hoft and Henry Hoefke Sr. Cont. of judgt. for $163.98. J. A. & H. K. Aldwin, attys.

140,797—Solomon Hendy vs. Sheriff Gilbert. Replevin, $73. S. H. Bisbee, atty.

140,798—Marton A. Ryerson vs. Isaac Rosenthal. Asst., $500. Tatham & Webster, attys.

140,799—Rudolph Kraftchik, alias John Rink, vs. Standard Oil Co. of Indiana. Case, $15,000. Gibbons, Kavanaugh, & O'Donnell, attys.

140,800—Sarah Stone vs. Daniel S. and Belle Weis. Appeal.

140,801—Bill. Withheld.

140,802—People ex rel. C. C. Von Aix vs. Sheriff Gilbert. Pet. for hab. corp. Albert Phalen, atty.

140,803—David S. Meeder, by next friend, etc., vs. Samuel N. Clarkson et al. Case, $100,000. Francis L. Burton, atty.

140,804—George H. Whipple vs. Josephine S. Whipple. Bill for divorce. Waters & Blaisdell, solrs.

140,805—Edward S. Dreyer vs. Francis P. Owings et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $5,000. Lackner & Butz, solrs.

140,806—Margie Laing vs. John Laing. Bill for divorce. J. F. Hatch, solr.

140,807—Sanford Makeever vs. Mary J. McLaughlin. Bill to foreclose chat. mortgage for $263.75. Louis Weber, solr.

140,808—Consider H. Willet vs. W. B. Cowing. Cont. of judgt. for $67. A. F. Bradley, atty.

140,809—Joseph Simon vs. Kaiser & Co. Case, $10,000. Moses, Pam & Kennedy, attys.

140,810—International Creditors' Assn. et al. vs. C. B. Vandeveer. Bill for receiver and accounting. A. E. Case, solr.

#### Circuit Court—New Suits.

104,930—Jenny Beaerman vs. Nathan Beaerman. Bill for divorce.

104,931—U. S. Ex. Co. vs. Fannie Waterman and Justice Foster. Bill to restrain execution of judgt. Willard & Evans, attys.

104,932—Henry L. Pinney vs. Joel S. Forbush. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $4,250. Garfield & Leffingwell, solrs.

104,933—Warren Springer vs. Michael Keating. Asst., $5,000. Allan L. and Fred W. Story, attys.

104,934—Feisenthal, Gross & Miller vs. Marcus Newman. Asst., $750. Feisenthal, D'Ancona & Ringer, attys.

104,935—Petition of Arthur Skrodelsky to change Same to Arthur Myer.

104,936—Robert J. Davies vs. Barbara Davies et al. Bill for partition. Wilson & Zook, solrs.

104,937—Moline Malleable Iron Co. vs. Western Ice Machine Co. Asst., $600. Ullman Strong, atty.

104,938—Swift & Co. vs. J. B. McCann. Cont. of judgt., $550. Paden & Gridley, attys.

104,939—Charles S. Nugent vs. Home Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. Asst., $10,000. W. A. Shaw and Samuel B. King, attys.

104,940—O. S. McAllister vs. Same. Asst., $5,000. Same attys.

104,941—Frank M. Keblenger vs. Same. Asst., $5,000. Same attys.

104,942—H. W. Briney vs. Same. Asst., $5,000. Same attys.

104,943—Sherry Spencer vs. Same. Same, $5,000. Same attys.

104,944—Mary Sill vs. Andrew S. and Tilley Cella. Asst., $400. Bridges & Hale, attys.

104,945—Bill. Withheld.

104,946—A. E. Boerkle vs. E. L. Stillman. Appeal.

104,947—John Mowat vs. Mathew J. Wilson. Case, $2,000. R. S. Carroll, atty.

104,948—Celia Lande vs. John Kozlowski. Asst., $5,000. Cross & Jandrich, attys.

104,949—Fred Meyer vs. Schilling & Ellermann. Appeal.

#### Judgments.

JUDGE BRENTANO—6,395—Meyers vs. Meyers; on findg., $70.—6,803—McEwen vs. Crawford; on findg., $539.77.—7,438—Johnson vs. Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; on findg., $50.

JUDGE KETTELLE—1,615—Kermiss vs. Hatterman; on ver., $2,200.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—877—Schultz vs. City; on findg., $150.

#### Decrees.

JUDGE HORTON—Divorces—6,337—Rosie from John Richap.—8,218—Abbie C. from William E. McHenry.—6,714—Malissa A. from Clinton F. Delavan.—6,847—Annie C. from Edward G. Peterson.—101,076—Charles from Allie Slee.—101,457—Sven August from Amalia Nelson.—7,745—Marie E. from Fredrick E. Allen.

JUDGE VAIL—3,734—Gallowa vs. Williams; final dec.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Badwell vs. Drummond; decree.

JUDGE WRIGHT—1,800—Tolman vs. Andrews; decree.—3,446—Central H. and L. Assn. vs. Pratt; decree.—6,857—Fiagze v. s. Same; decree.—2,613—Granquist vs. Carlson; decree.—684—Steele vs. Chi. P. Mtg. Co.; decree.

#### Today's Call.

JUDGE BRENTANO—9:30 a. m., No. 5,373. 10 a. m., Nos. 2,736, 2,755, 136,595, 2,805, 2,125, 123,218, 1,833, 2,757.

JUDGE KETTELLE—Set cases. Nos. 712, 2,973, and 4,982.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Calendar No. 1.—Nos. 5,504, 60, 252, 2,557, 95, 96, 4,005, 4,006, 2,933, 3,871. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions and submitted cases. Nos. 43 and 47 on inspection.

JUDGE WRIGHT—Contested motions.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Nos. 5,416 and 5,417.

JUDGE BAKER—City condemnation cases.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Nos. 104,569, 5,219, 4,409, 5,224, 5,069, 3,432, 5,044, 1,433, 3,518, 4,537, 5,418, 2,116, 2,877, 2,283, 4,206. No. 5,117 on trial.

JUDGE ADAMS—Nos. 4,267, 4,134, 5,293, 5,765, 5,850, 5,851, 5,894, 5,895, 5,924, 5,978, 6,061, 6,100, 6,177, 6,197, 6,218, 3,905, 4,834, 46, 4,657, 185, 4,414, 4,725, 8,308.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions. No. 35 on hearing.

JUDGE HORTON—No. 327 on hearing.

JUDGE VAIL—General call of Judge Collins' docket of cases in which no order has been entered since Jan. 1, 1893.

JUDGE SCALES—10 a. m.—9,101. In re Boche; 8,494. In re A. S. Cowan; 9,823. In re Ross & Stewart; 10,587. Rolls vs. Cuthbert. 2 specials. 2 p. m.—9,719. In re Security Loan and Savings Co.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—No court.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Submitted cases.

#### Appellate Court—Third District.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 5.—[Special.]—Opinions were filed today in the Appellate Court, Third District, as follows:

Illinois Gentl Ry. Co. vs. Neer, etc. Reversed, with special finding of facts.

Osborne vs. Philpot. Affirmed.

Wright vs. Commissioners of Highways of Town of Middleport. Appeal dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion filed.

Town of Bush Mound vs. McClintock. Appeal dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion filed.

Coykendall vs. Gradie et al. Affirmed.

Crouse et al. vs. Whitcomb et al. Affirmed.

Haywood vs. Burke. Affirmed.

Hewitt vs. Griswold. Rehearing denied. Opinion filed.

Ohio and Mississippi Ry. Co. vs. Mueller. Reversed and remanded.

### REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Tuesday, July 5:

47th-ct., s e of Cottage Grove-av., n f. 18½x128½ ft. imp., June 18 (William H. Colvin Jr. to F. W. Rood).....$11,900

Cottage Grove-av., 99½ ft n of 54th-st., w f. 100 x125 ft, June 18 (F. H. Rood to William H. Colvin Jr.)..... 15,000

Ellis-av., bet. 71st and 72d-sts., e f. 25x125 ft. July 5 (M. Matteson et al. to M. Thomsen).. 2,950

St. Louis-av., n e cor 52d-st., w f. 48x126 ft. with 25x125 ft in same sub. July 1 (George Friedel to Mary Cooney)..... 2,200

Commercial-av., 230 ft n of 90th-st., w f. 25x100 ft. July 5 (A. Domke to Wm. Domke)..... 2,900

92d-st., 186 ft w of Commercial-av., n f. 50x135 ft. Sept. 18, 1889 (B. A. Davis to H. A. Ellingson)..... 4,500

Commercial-av., 205 ft n of 90th-st., w f. 25x140 ft. June 16 (H. A. Ellingson to H. J. Thayer)..... 3,000

92d-st., 189 ft w of Commercial-av., n f. 50x135 ft. June 16 (same to same)..... 11,000

Greenwood-av., 100 ft n of 43d-st., w f. 40x200 ft. June 21 (J. B. and W. H. Colcord to M. B. Kniskern)..... 14,000

Bond-av., n e cor of 73d-st., w f 110x150 ft, April 7 (J. E. Woodruff to J. K. Childs)..... 7,993

Homan-av., 160 ft s of Chicago, w f. 50x125 ft, July 1 (F. E. Miller to Charles Falk)..... 1,000

Lot 16, S. B. Peirce's Add. to Holstein. May 10 (H. Musch to J. Sambrowitz)..... 1,515

Maryland-av., 466 ft s of 63d-st., e f. 25x125 ft, June 24 (C. C. and H. F. Eaton to William Zimmerman)..... 2,000

Sherman-st., 140½ ft s of 34th, w f. 30 ft to alley, June 10 (F. B. Hall to A. W. Hall)..... 3,000

Millard-av., 169½ ft n of 63d-st., w f. 24x125 ft. May 26 (C. L. Bonney to J. K. Lord)..... 2,550

School-st., n e cor Racine-av., s f. 31x100 ft, July 1 (J. Berger to E. and J. Bumpowsky)..... 3,000

Cornell-av., bet. 51st and 53d-sts., w f. 35x125 ft. June 6 (C. W. Lee to C. Underwood)..... 5,250

Canalport-av., s w cor 18th-st., triangle 99x 99 ft. July 1 (E. Lannon to C. L. Hutchinson)..... 9,250

Sacramento-av., 314 10 ft s of Flournoy-st., w f. 19x100 ft. June 29 (S. W. Roth to S. W. Ingram et al.)..... 4,175

Millard-av., 270 ft s of 26th-st., e f. 24x125 ft. Oct. 12, 1891 (W. Mecklenburg to A. Nighswander)..... 3,800

43d-st., s e cor Vincennes-av., n f. 80x100 ft. June 25 (B. F. Cronkrite to G. L. Reese)..... 24,000

Vernon-av., 173 ft n of 65th-st., e f. 50x124½ ft. June 28 (H. E. and H. A. Morse to W. S. Hodgkins)..... 2,250

Champlain-av., 224½ ft s of 74th-st., e f. 25x 124⅝ ft. July 31 (M. and J. Rohrbof to M. J. Gray)..... 2,600

Wabash-av., bet. 32d and 33d-sts., w f. 16½x 175 ft, June 25, imp (J. D. Wirt to J. V. Calkins)..... 12,000

May-st., 150 ft s of 64th, w f. 25x124⅛ ft. July 1 (A. Lundgren to G. B. Caplinger)..... 2,750

W. Polk-st., 140 ft e of Halsted, n f. 25x118 ft, May 3 (H. Andree to D. G. Swartz)..... 5,250

Peoria-st., 266 ft s of 63d, w f. 25x124 ft. April 3 (D. Muir to J. B. Wise)..... 6,000

W. Adams-st., 164½ ft w of Campbell-av., s f. 22x124 ft. June 18 (H. L. Marshall to E. Alsberg)..... 6,000

Sawyer-av., s w cor 24th, s f. 53x125 ft. June 27 (J. Miksak to M. Kolar)..... 1,750

Temple-st., 150 ft n of W. Huron, w f. 24x100 ft. Improved. June 15 (H. M. Leavitt to H. and E. Sundmacher)..... 4,500

Baxter-st., s w cor Roscoe, e f. 25x123 7-10 ft, improved. June 9 (F. L. Schnadt to P. Hengsar)..... 7,000

Central Park-av. bet W. Ohio and Indiana-sts., w f. 122x119 ft. April 20 (J. S. Tileston to C. L. Hager)..... 3,250

G rand-av., 48 ft n of Fischer, s f. 40x122 ft. July 1 (Taylor & Blayney to H. A. Goodrich)..... 2,000

Wellington-st., 495 ft w of N. Halsted, s f. 33x 264 ft, June 10 (C. F. Johnson to J. and D. Chancellor)..... 8,000

Drexel-blvd., s w cor 42d-st., e f. 59x161 ft. May 26 (L. W. Hamburger to S. A. Lands)..... 25,000

Emma-st., 207 ft e of N. Ashland-av., n f. 24x 124⅛ ft, imp., July 5 (M. Sues to J. Behnke)..... 7,000

S. Chicago-av., 231 ft s e of 74th-st., s w f. 100x 125 ft, June 28 (E. L. Hance to M. H. Gardner)..... 1,200

Washington-blvd., 178 ft w of Leavitt-st., s f. 70x124 ft, May 18 (F. M. Loveday to M. F. Birkhaum)..... 12,600

33d-st., 156 ft s of Paulina, s f. 24x151 ft, Nov. 24, 1891 (W. E. Davies to S. Fewtrell)..... 1,500

Wabash-av., 292 ft s of 38th-st., e f. 25x167 ft, imp. June 29 (E. Nusbaum to J. A. Miller)..... 13,500

Indiana-av., s w cor 41st-st., s f. 100x163⅜ ft, May 7 (J. Duvallelo J. D. Rothschild)..... 16,000

Van Horn-st., 240 ft e of Wood, s f. and ⅞ of 24x126 ft, imp. July 2 (F. Goreki to F. Gorski)..... 20,000

Bryson-st., 167½ ft w of Hoyne-av., n f. 100x 119 ft, May 25 (J. P. Garvey to M. Anderson)..... 5,700

Wellington-st., 191 ft w of Halsted, s f. 50x125 ft. June 17 (Jarvis & Conklin to L. H. Meredess)..... 5,000

Deering-st., 25 ft e of Cologne, s w f. 125x116½ ft, July 2 (Master in Chancery to T. Livingston)..... 3,007

Central Park-av., n w cor 25th-st., e f. 50x125 ft, Oct. 4, 1886 (J. S. Vance to J. J. Culleron)..... 1,300

Shields-av., 244¼ ft s of 26th-st., e f. 8x232½ ft, May 26 (H. A. Bond et al to G. Enger)..... 1,860

Wright-st., 150 ft s of 65th-st., e 132x262 ft, June 2 (A. F. and A. W. Wood to A. M. Mick)..... 10,000

Wright-st., 196 ft s of 64th, w f. 50x125, July 2 (A. M. and J. F. Mick to A. W. Wood)..... 17,000

### REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

25th-st., 50 ft n of Francisco-av., s f. 25x120 ft. July 1, imp (J. C. Zuhike to C. C. Behnke)..... 1,400

Allport-st., 240 ft n of 19th, e f. 24x123 ft, imp. June 1 (J. Machont to J. Movak)..... 4,500

Gross-av., bet Bloomington and Wabansia, n f. 94x135 ft, imp. June 18 (C. Nielson to Schwartz & Reidfield)..... 4,000

Wentworth-av., 150 ft n of 51st-st., e f. 25x124 ft. July 5 (C. C. McCleily to F. M. Grant)..... 1,600

Fuller-st., 493 ft e of Hickory, s f. 26x100 ft. June 11 (Mast, in Chy. to Peoria Starch Manufacturing company)..... 1,428

Ogden-av., 600 ft w of Hamlin, s f. 25 ft to alley, June 7 (J. Tucker to L. Jahries)..... 1,600

N. Francisco-st., s w cor Augusta, e f. 50x123 ft. June 11 (A. Zimmermann to E. G. Nihlen)..... 2,500

Prairie-av., 314 ft s of 59th-st., w f. 50x160 ft. June 9 (Estate of J. B. Budd to M. Perlam).

Carpenter-st., 48.7 ft n of 58th, w f. 25x124.7 ft. June 18 (J. B. Olson to Florman & Johnson)..... 2,775

Stewart-av., near 57th-st., w f. 26x119 ft, May 16 (J. R. Wineman to M. Wineman)..... 1,200

59th-st., n e cor Throop, s f. 50x125 ft. June 9 (F. A. Ashbaw to T. Keller)..... 1,500

56th-st., 150 ft w of Stewart-av., n f. 25x140 ft. June 9 (E. B. Hull to same)..... 1,250

W. Congress-st., 198 ft e of Wood, s f. 19x100 ft. imp. June 30 (E. P. and J. F. Miller to C. C. Buell)..... 4,000

Morgan-st., 246 ft n of 26th, e f. 25x124⅝ ft. June 18 (E. Boon to J. E. Boon)..... 1,800

Bussell-av., 170 ft n of 51st-st., e f. 25x125 ft. July 2 (C. F. Reinke to H. Reid)..... 1,000

59th-st., 100 ft e of Emerald, s f. 25x125 ft. June 30 (M. Norris to T. F. Andrews)..... 1,220

Fairfield-av., 150 ft s of W. North, w f. 50x125 ft. June 14 (A. Leary to M. Madison)..... 2,000

89th-pl., 50 ft n of Vincennes-av., e f. 50x125 ft, Oct. 6, 1890 (S. E. Gross to J. Nagle)..... 1,400

Jefferson-st., 240 ft n of 39th-st., w f. 50x 125.4-10 ft, Feb. 28, 1891 (N. K. Fairbank to J. O. Wood)..... 1,150

Armitage-st., 164 ft w of Clarkson-av., s f. 25x150 ft, June 18 (S. E. and C. M. Graves to G. and M. Conlon)..... 1,650

W. Ohio-st., 152 ft e of Throop-av., s f. 25x125 ft. July 15 (O. Andresen to H. and A. Madsen)..... 1,875

Throop-st., s w cor 63d, e f. 176x120 ft. June 30 (H. C. and J. S. Fribourn to J. Frank)..... 4,550

W. Chicago-av., bet Drake and St. Louis-avs., n f. 72x125 ft. July 1 (S. Ehrlich et al, to D. Frankl)..... 2,400

Grand-av., s w cor. 57th-st., s f. 59½x139 ft. June 27 (G. E. Walter to C. Nielson)..... 1,650

112th-st., 75 ft e of Parkland-av., s f. 37½x134 ft. June 21 (A. Hakenson to J. Munro)..... 1,800

Wright-st., 149 ft n of 70th, e f. 50x125 ft, June 27 (H. K. Green to H. L. Kesler)..... 3,000

Tracy-av., bet. 54th-st., and 55th-st., 30x133 ft. June 9 (G. Winkler to N. Hemmelson)..... 1,100

School-st., 300 ft e of N. Wood, n f. 24x142½ ft. Oct. 27, 1891 (S. Goldsmith to R. C. Moore)..... 1,000

Illinois-st., near 84th-st., s w f. 50x125 ft. April 15 (J. O. Morris to E. F. Gombil)..... 2,000

Bismark-st., 241 ft e of California-av., s f. 25x 124 ft, July 5 (M. McCarthy to J. A. McCarthy)..... 1,000

Frank-st., 139 ft w of Waller, n f. 24x100 ft. July 5 (R. T. Kinnear to E. M. Kinnear)..... 1,000

Goodspeed-st., 49 ft n of 72d, w f. 100x125 ft. Oct. 15, 1890 (W. H. Fitch to W. Stevenson). Same property as above, July 5 (W. Stevenson to W. M. Graham)..... 1,200

Wabash-av., n w cor 87th-st., e f. 50x132 ft. Oct. 10, 1891 (R. Stampofski to F. Giddings)..... 11,250

OUTSIDE SALES.

Bike 11, 12, 17, and 18, Keeney's 1st addition to Columbia Heights, 32d and 33, 35, 14, June 22 (J. F. Keeney to G. S. Webb)..... 2,000

Central-av., n w cor 26th-st., 20 acres, July 1 (F. A. Fiedler to C. McAuliff)..... 50,000

TRUST DEED.

The Western Warehousing Co. has made the Girard Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Co. of Philadelphia a deed in trust guaranteeing 1,500 bonds of the aggregate amount of $1,500,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, due and payable on July 1, 1912, giving their plant in Blks 3 and 4 in original Town of Security.

NEW SUBDIVISION.

95th-st., s w cor Park-way, 471x253 ft. by William H. Trarer.

Greenwood-av., n w cor Birdsall-st., 175x602 ft, by Hinman & Melmi.

Ellis-av., n w cor 45th-st., 100x140 ft, by M. L. Swift.

Milwaukee-av., n w cor Belmont, Kords' Milwaukee-av. add., by L. M. Kords.

### BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

Valentine Martin, 2 and 1 story front add., 3928 Bo lter-st..... $ 2,800

John Killack, 2-story store and flats, 840 W. 17th-st..... 4,000

James Marik, 3 and 3-story front add., 935 W. 19th-st..... 2,500

William Schart, 2-story flats, 3710 Wood-st..... 2,800

August Schroeder, 5-story flats, 117-Sedgwick-st..... 10,000

Blazej Slareywer, 3-story flats, 34 Kosciusko-st..... 4,000

A. J. Golowski, 3-story flats, 800 Elk Grove av..... 5,000

James Milles, 2-story flats, 1408 Jackson-blvd..... 4,000

Henry Jacobson, 2 story flats, 686 Campbell-av..... 2,600

Abt. Stewart, two 2-story flats, 940-942 Ballou-st..... 3,000

A. Anderson, 2-story flat, 8700 Mackinaw-st., Johnson and Tindahl, 2-story flats, 8603 Wabash-av., bet. 32d and 33d-sts., w f. 16½x 175 ft, June 25, imp (J. D. Wirt to J. V. Calkins)..... 2,200

George Blossom, 2-story dwelling, 4858 Kenwood-av..... 3,700

F. W. Kuhn, 2-story flats, 836 61st-st..... 8,000

The Rev. M. T. Macken, 2-story dwelling, 1517 and 1519 67th-st..... 3,800

S. Hodgkins, 2-story barn, 6707 Wentworth-av..... 2,200

H. C. Lincoln, 2-story flats, 7401 56th-st..... 5,000

Miles Jones, 2-story cottage, 8439-40 Superior-st..... 2,400

John H. Kroger, 2-story flats, No. 118 Clarence-av..... 2,200

Charles Lindquist, 2-story flats, No. 1218 Oak av. (ove-av..... 2,200

John McAdams, 3-story front add., No. 81 Twenty-sixth-st..... 3,000

J. Hirch, 2-story dwelling, No. 417 Marshfield-av..... 6,000

Cumberland Presbyterian Church, ne cnhrch, No. 6623-33 Stewart-av..... 3,400

Henry Newackick, 2-story flats, No. 4432 Wood-st..... 2,500

Frank Kinnare, 2-story flats, No. 1468 Fulton-st..... 4,000

Mrs. F. Hildebrandt, 2-story flats, No. 254 Seminary-av..... 4,000

Harry and Jetta Landfield, 4 and 3-story store and flats, No. 588-74 Armitage-av..... 10,000

Mary O'Leary, 3-story store and flats, No. 1023 West Harrison-st..... 4,000

Mrs. H. Newberg, 3-story flats, No. 1447 Newport-av..... 5,000

### LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—JULY 4, WASHINGTON PARK, lady's gold watch and chain. Return to J. V. B. CLOW & SON, 222 Lake-st. Reward.

FOUND—YOUNG DOG ON FULLERTON-av. Person giving right description and paying this ad. addr. Fox, 2 Tribune office.

LOST—AT WASHINGTON PARK RACES JULY 4th, black seal pocketbook. Reward will be given if photographs are returned. J. S. COOK, 236 Dearborn-st.

LOST—ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV. OPEN CAR Saturday morning—Russet satchel. Finder will receive a reward at 419 Chamber of Commerce. L. C. ROSE.

$10 REWARD FOR RETURN OF PACKAGE containing furniture photographs, etc., taken from Grand Trunk depot Saturday afternoon. No questions asked. KETCHAM, ROTHSCHILD & CO., 434 Wabash-av.

$10 REWARD—VALISE LOST ON WABASH-AV. Cable car Tuesday morning, between Madison and Van Buren-sts.; contents valueless except to owner. Leave at company's stables or S. H. Peck, Victoria Hotel, corner Michigan-av.

$10 REWARD FOR RETURN OF LETTERS addressed R. R. D. left in car Saturday evening. Address G 29, Tribune office.

### BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—THE SPARKS FROM OUR STOCK of diamonds give you plenty of light on the subject of quality and price.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
Importer,
195 and 197 Wabash-av., corner Adams.
We open accounts with responsible parties on regular trade terms.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ON THE FEMALE FACE, moles, warts, red nose, and facial blemishes destroyed forever without pain, scar, shock, or trace by the electric needle process. Dr. JOHN Hopewell, Facial Blemish Inst., 241 Wabash-av., Suite A. Nervous, chronic, and female diseases cured by electricity.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 233 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet. Instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 3.

PERSONAL—CONSUMPTIVES THAT HAVE NOT used Piso's Cure for consumption can be benefited. Call at California Consumption Cure Co., 29 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL — MACHINISTS EVERYWHERE should procure Steadman's Illustrated Practical Test. Price $1. Investigate. WALTER G. KRAFT, Publisher, 70 La Salle-st., Chicago.

PERSONAL—WATCHES, DIAMONDS, WATCHES —$5 on first payment; balance of account weekly. The Electrician's Time Co., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 512.

### PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN WELL ESTABLISHED real estate business; have 1,100 lots subdivided; fortune here; only $3,000 for half interest. Address G 8, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN ADVERTISER IN starting a health resort; artesian mineral springs; cures diseases when best physicians have failed. WM. BLASING, Manhattan, Kas.

WANTED—PARTNER TO TAKE ONE-THIRD INterest in large paying wholesale manufacturing business; this is a gilt-edge investment; we own our own works of the latest improvements; all brick buildings, and trade established; amount required $25,000, with salary attached. Address Z 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER—I HAVE A CHANCE to make $40,000 to $50,000 during the World's Fair; I want some one with from $10,000 to $15,000 to take half interest; will give good bank references and good security. Address F 141, Tribune office, for five days.

### CLAIRVOYANTS.

A TEST—NO IMPOSITION—ARRIVAL OF THE greatest, most celebrated astrologist, trance medium, and business clairvoyant known, the original Mrs. Foster; been tested by the nobility of Europe; astonishes all who visit her by extraordinary powers; no equal in her professional skill, and cannot be surpassed; consulted on all the affairs of life; reveals past, present, and future with wonderful exactness; has never been known to fail in giving correct life readings; gives advice on marriage, name is full of visitor, and the one you will marry; brings separated together. Has had a forty years' practice and thoroughly understands her profession. Call and be convinced. F. S.—Consultations by mail on receipt of $1, stamp, lock of hair, date of birth. Fee, 50c and $1. Gents $2. Hours: from 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. daily and Sunday. 78 Ogden-av.; few doors north of Madison.

MRS. LAMONT GIVES NAMES IN FULL. Advice in family, love, and business affairs; clear as crystal; ladies and gents. 229 N. Clark-st.

### CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 NORTH WELLS-ST.—SOME PEOPLE advertise to not dispose of your cast-off clothing until I have my cash price set; every one pays the cash, but A. S. pays the biggest and the most.

### FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—78 GROSS OF CAMPAIGN CANES. Apply at 304 Wabash-av.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

#### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT BOOKkeeper willing to work at any kind of office work at a low salary and furnish good references. Address F 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AMERICAN GENTLEman of 35 in some good mercantile house; 15 years of experience; understands all branches of office work. Address F 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE HOUSE by an honest and reliable young man, aged 26; speaks English and German fluently; also fine penman. Address F 138, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT BOOKKEEPER and comptometer operator wishes position. Has a position not satisfactory; state salary. Address F 111, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH PROMINENT livery-stable owner by competent bookkeeper and correspondent; understands livery business thoroughly. Address F 107, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ALL ROUND BUSINESS man; experienced bookkeeper; ten years' experience; city references. Address F 135, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE HOUSE for wholesale commission house by competent bookkeeper and correspondent. F 108, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN IN AN office; good writer and good references. Address F 116, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN wholesale clothing or woolen house; have had experience. Address F 112, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper; young man of ability and experience. Address F 113, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DRUGGIST, REGISTered, city experience; good reference. Address G 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED ASsistant; Scandinavian, German, American. Address F 128, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LIBERAL COMMISSION paid by young man for permanent office employment. Address G 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A CIGAR STORE, wholesale or retail. Address F 131, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS HOOKkeeper; highest references. F 167, Tribune.

#### Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN (HEbrew) for wholesale; prefer dry goods, notions, etc. First-class reference. Address F 125, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHOE SALESMAN; first-class reference. Address A 121, Tribune.

#### Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; HAS practical experience in modern machine shop work; can do No. 1 job at tool making if desired. Address F 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD CIVIL ENgineer and draftsman; in the city preferred. Address F 106, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—JOB AND INDIGO DYER. Best references. Address Basement,

## LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
OPENING SALE OF LOTS IN A MODERN SUBDIVISION.
50x150 50x167 50x335
With all improvements, gas, sewer, and water mains, concrete walks, macadamized streets, etc., from $25 per foot up.
Very easy terms.
Take North Clark-st. cars to city limits Sunday next, buy fall for free tickets and plat for daily or Sunday visits via C. & N. W. R. R.: 27 minutes' ride.
W. J. LILLIG. A. W. STANMEIER.
973 S. Halsted-st. 700, 167 Dearborn-st.
Sole Agents.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE SHERIDAN-DRIVE subdivision at Sheridan Park on the Chicago and Evanston railroad, between Buena Park and Argyle Park.
Ravenswood—6-room cottage East Ravenswood Park; lot 50x165; $3,000; $150 down, $15 monthly.
An building 6-room Queen Anne cottages; bath, closet, etc., from $2,000; $200 down, $15 monthly.
40 feet on Orchard-st. east from, just north of Irving-court; will divide commissions.
SAM BROWN JR.
409 Chicago Opera-House Building.

## LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD, EGGLESTON, AND Auburn Park modern houses; choice vacant; easy terms; 5c fare; large list.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
Estd. 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT FARM OF 178 ACRES, at $60 per acre, situated on Prospect Lake, Van Buren Co., Mich.; a beautiful home, everything in first-class condition. Inquire of DAVID MAY & CO., cigar store, 140 La Salle-st., or write the owner, C. E. CHRIST E. Prospect Lake, Mich.

## OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—EIGHT ROOMS, SUMMER cottage, furnished, situated at Edgewood, a beautiful site, two and one-half miles from Traverse City, Mich., on Grand Traverse Bay. For terms address MRS. J. M. FITZGERALD, Springfield, Ill.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IF YOU HAVE OR CAN INFLUENCE A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS,
A reliable real-estate firm offers you an investment absolutely safe and with at least 50 per cent profit on a quick turn.
Address F 151, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT BEVERLY HILLS, 91ST-ST., AT tremendous sacrifice, 600 feet of elegant residence property, east front, boulevard street improvements all in and paid for; will sell in 50 or 100 foot lots on easy terms; monthly payments if desired. Prices $30 per cent under market; must sell at once. M. C. DUNNS, owner, 89 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HIGHLAND PARK—2-STORY 7 frame, 8 large rooms and cellar, 2-story barn; lot, 100x175, or 350x175; cheap for cash; a good home for little money.
JOHN V. HAIR, 84 Washington.

FOR SALE—ON RIDGE-BLVD., SOUTH EVANSton, one of the best subdivisions on the market, consisting of 40 50-ft. lots; will yield a handsome profit retail. Address F 126, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON PROPERTIES, VACANT and improved, in the best residence sections.
EDWIN READ & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—DESIRABLE HOUSES; choice location; modern; low prices; favorable terms. N. K. EDWIN, 115 Ashland Blk.

FOR SALE—GLEN ELLYN—WHO WISHES TO buy a lot or acre at Glen Ellyn, with park and spring privileges, at a bargain? F 132, Tribune.

FOR SALE—AT MORGAN PARK, A NINE-ROOM house and large corner lot; property is on the hill four blocks from depot. J. H. ROBERTS, owner.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST Evanston estates; 60 per cent of actual value for immediate sale. EDWIN READ & CO., 125 La salle-st.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FROM OWNER only, east of Michigan-av., south of 40th-st. and north of 59th-st., new stone or brick 8-room residence, or one on south front, with everything modern, and all improvements in street, etc.; price about $6,000. Address B 8 116, Tribune office.

WANTED—FARM OR LAKE OF LARGE POND, with good fishing and boating; will pay cash; must give full particulars, description, and price or no notice taken. Address J. OSBORNE, 6230 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SMALL FARM ON THE FOX river; not over 160 acres; state improvements and distance from Chicago and price and terms. Address F 67, Tribune office.

WANTE —SELECT YOUR LOT. WE WILL erect Chicago real estate building loans; most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO.,
Rooms 10, 11, 12, 13. 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates.
GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON.
Tacoma Building.

MONEY TO LOAN—BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUAL at 6 per cent on first-class improved city real estate, in sums of $4,000 to $10,000. Call at 114 S Hoyne-av., near Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 1316 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty at lowest current rates. EDWARDS, CORSE & CO., Room 14, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made.
TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums of $5 per cent. Building loans made.
C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 97 Clark-st., Room 11.

PETERSON & OAT, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates and on interest.

JOSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 174 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TO LOAN—$5,000 AND SMALLER AMOUNTS ON improved city and suburban property at lowest market rates.
LOMBILL, FARWELL & CO.
CHARLES C. WHITAKER, Manager Mortgage Loan Department, Owings Bldg.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

WANTED—SECOND MORTGAGE LOAN, 1 OR 2 years, $5,000 to $6,000, on block of first-class stone-front residences; best part of South Side; value $75,000 to $80,000; first mtg., $35,000; rents, $6,500; want to deal with principals; state rate and commission. Address F 170, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN FROM PRIVATE PARTY BY A large manufacturing company of $15,000 for 1, 2, or 3 years; will pay 8 per cent, secured by real estate and other iron-clad securities. Address BRADLEY BROS., 163 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FROM PRIVATE PARTY, $20,000 at 5 per cent for 5 years; security stone-front apartment building worth $65,000; no commission. Address F 138, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $500 ON 50 FEET VAcant, in Austin, valued $1,000. Address F 156, Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,500 FROM PRIVATE PARTY ON South Side residence worth $15,000. Address F 165, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN OF $2,500 ON 100 FT. VACANT, State-st., north of 70th-st. Address G 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $18,000 ON HYDE Park improved worth $30,000. Address F 175, Tribune office.

## REAL ESTATE LOANS.

$500 TO $12,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT; MONEY on hand; privilege of prepayment granted. BOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved city real estate.
CORLISS & CHILDS, Room 508, 100 Washington.

$20,000—TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY; 6 per cent; without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson-sts.

$55,000 TO LOAN; REAL ESTATE.
K. SMITH, 90 La Salle-st.

## FINANCIAL.

A BOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?
We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
88 La Salle-st. (main floor).
First floor above the street.

ADVANCES— LOANS.
SHIELDS & BRO.
95 and 97 Clark st., Room 9.
We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts and all good securities at lowest rates.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage, on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
153 MONROE-ST.,
Before dealing elsewhere

ANY SUM ADVANCED
ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first.
Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

ALL GET MONEY AT 3 AND 4 PER CENT ON furniture, pianos, etc.
WESLEY SHIMEALL,
Room 29, 149 La Salle-st., Major Block.

A CHANCE TO GET BIG INTEREST—WILL sell some good first mortgage at discount. Address P 176, Tribune office.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 124 Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

DO YOU WANT MONEY ON REAL ESTATE? You can have it quick and cheap.
EDWARD S. PRESSON, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10 SHARES STOCK IN MACKOLITE Plaster Board company. Address G 32, Tribune.

GENTLEMAN TEMPORARILY EMBARRASSED desires to borrow $500. Short period; ample security deposited with thoroughly reliable private party; liberal bonus; confidential. G 13, Tribune.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison, near La Salle. PRIVATE ENTRANCE. BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals.

I WILL LOAN $500 TO REALTY OWNER TO INvest in paying city biz. Address D 37, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN AT MARKET RATES; COMmercial paper bought; collateral loans negotiated; bonds and stocks bought and sold.
CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL,
Room 13, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN, ANY AMOUNT, ON REAL estate or local stocks and bonds; 1st and 2d purchase money mortgages bought or money advanced. F. YOAKUM, 110 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums to suit. Apply at The Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO SELL—$10,000 FULL PAID NONassessable stock for $7,500; book value $12,500; earning 14 per cent net. Full particulars given; principals only. Address F 49, Tribune office.

WORLD'S FAIR ENTERPRISE!
More capital wanted to carry out the most profitable concession yet granted. Address F 133, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW $16,000 ON SECURITY worth $60,000. Address F 155 Tribune office.

## TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE

FOR LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS, WITH PRIVILEGE of buying—1625 Prairie-av., 70x160 ft., suitable for nice apartment house; 24x24, 2-story and basement; 100 lbs. Canal-st., 20x100; Polk-st., near Desplaines, 24x120, manufacturing property; dock property, 300 ft. square, Division-st. bridge; will loan the lessee one-half the cost of improving.
WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS, NO REVALUATION, 50x120 ft. fronting south on Woodland Park (north of Douglas monument). Choice lot for first-class apartment house. Will lease at $1,200 per year and taxes, and will loan reliable and responsible lessee $15,000 on $15,000 for 3 years at 6% on building. Big money can be made during the World's Fair.
MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Bldg.

WANTED—TO LEASE—WAREHOUSE ON switch, with 50x100 ft. yard room; centrally located; state full particulars.
L. A. BARRON, 83 River-st., City.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### South Side.

46 SIXTEENTH-ST.— LEGANTLY FURNISHED front parlor with excellent board; very reasonable.

165 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms to rent, to desirable parties only, with or without board.

243 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board; one block south of Auditorium.

1310 WABASH-AV.—FOR SALE—LEASE, FURniture, twelve-room house; rent reasonable.

1552 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE FRONT rooms; excellent table board.

1828 INDIANA-AV.—HANDSOME 2D-STORY front and single room, with board.

2123 MICHIGAN-AV.—2 FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; also day boarders.

2226 WABASH-AV.—LARGE EAST FRONT ALcove room; boarding good; surroundings pleasant.

2340 PRAIRIE-AV.—THE HOFFMAN; SELECT, first-class family hotel.

2355 CALUMET-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with first-class board; reasonable.

2503 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms with family board; home comforts; references.

2634 PRAIRIE-AV.—WILL RENT TWO ROOMS with board; private.

2953 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED double and single room, with board.

3146 WABASH AV.—ELEGANT LARGE FRONT and other pleasant rooms; all modern conveniences; first class German board.

3230 CALUMET-AV.—FINE ALCOVE, WELL furnished; good board; nice location; call.

3809 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with first-class board; terms reasonable.

PLEASANT ROOMS—SINGLE OR EN SUITE. Including parlor and front alcove; Michigan-av.; home like; good table; references. G 9, Tribune.

### North Side.

33 WISCONSIN-ST.— NICELY FURNISHED rooms with choice table.

105 DEARBORN-AV.— FRONT ROOMS AND other good rooms, with or without board; reasonable; 10 minutes' walk to business center.

191 DEARBORN-AV.—DESIRABLE DOUBLE AND single rooms; first-class table; references.

243 DEARBORN-AV.— ALCOVE AND OTHER front rooms, with first-class board.

352 LA SALLE-AV.—CONNECTING FRONT AND back rooms, 2d floor; day board.

303 E. CHICAGO-AV.—SWELL FRONT HOUSES; elegant rooms, newly furnished; A1 board.

310 AND 312 LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms; first-class board; references.

346 One or two; table board. LA SALLE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS FOR

354 LA SALLE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board.

381 DEARBORN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, SINgle or en suite; all modern conveniences; superior table; location unsurpassed; within walking distance to business center, lake, or park; private family.

403 SUPERIOR-ST.—ELEGANT APARTMENTS in refined family; choicest locality, superior table; references.

416 LA SALLE-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with board.

440 N. STATE-ST.—FRONT ROOMS, SINGLE OR suite, with board; beautiful neighborhood; ref.

487 LA SALLE-AV.—BEAUTIFUL LOCATION; elegantly furnished rooms; fine table.

### West Side.

440 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—DESIRABLE FRONT rooms; choice location; superior table; summer rates.

554 W. MONROE-ST.—FIRST-CLASS ROOM with board.

662 ADAMS-ST.— FINELY FURNISHED ALcove room, private, for 2 gentlemen or young couple; board if desired.

748 JACKSON BOULEVARD — NEWLY FURnished connecting rooms, with excellent board; reasonable terms.

### Hotels.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House. Cozy, pleasant rooms, 50c a day, $2 a week; with board, $1 a day, $6 a week.

DEARBORN HOTEL, 398-404 STATE; 200 ELEgant rooms, bath; all modern; w'kly, $2; d'ly, 50up.

EUROPEAN HOTEL; BREWSTER, 292 DEARborn-st., corner Van Buren—Central location, lighted by electricity, heated by steam; everything new; inspection invited; rooms 50 cents per day up; reasonable weekly rates. W. E. MARSH JR., of Galt House, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HOTEL WILLARD, 18TH-ST. AND WABASH-AV. Up new and handsomely furnished hotel; strictly first-class; special rates to desirable permanent guests.

MOUNT VERNON (EUROPEAN) HOTEL, 59 Plymouth-place, block west Siegel & Cooper's; new, first-class, fire-proof, elevator, steam, toilet, baths; 50c up daily; $2 to $7 weekly.

MATHER HOUSE, 362 WABASH-AV.—NICELY furnished rooms single or en suite with or without board. One block south of Auditorium.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-st. Auditorium block—Elegant rooms; steam heat; elevator; baths; all new and modern; rates, day, 75c up; week, $4 up.

### Miscellaneous.

CONSULT THE "HOME" DIRECTORY, 302 Tacoma; free to boarders; select places.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—TWO GENTS, STRANGERS, WANT Board and room; will pay 15 week. Apply personally, 107 Dearborn, Room 516.

BOARD—GET A LIST OF US BEFORE YOU LO Date; no charges. WM. REED & CO. Tacoma Bldg.

## COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID MILCH COW. 3933 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE YOUNG ST. BERNARD dog, cheap. Address F 144, Tribune office.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

### South Side.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, OR A LONGER term, handsomely and completely furnished house, east front, on Indiana-av., between 16th and 18th-sts., a choice residence for desirable and responsible tenant.
151 Washington-st., Room 28.

TO RENT—THOSE ELEGANT NEW MODERN 8 and 9-room stone and brick houses finished in hardwood and having tile vestibules, hardwood floors, etc.; 439 and 433 Dearborn-st. 2820 Wabash-av.
MITCHELL & CO., 12 Pacific-av.

TO RENT—VERY FINE 13-ROOM RESIDENCE on Michigan-av., completely furnished for occupancy; large yard and stable; private drive, etc.; lease till after the Fair. JOHN W. WARE & CO., 83 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 2827 CALUMET-AV.; 3-story and sub-basement; 10 rooms; all modern improvements.
PETRIE,
163 Washington-st.

TO RENT — MODERN 10-ROOM BROWNstone residence, 14 Groveland Park (34th-st. and Lake Front), elegantly furnished. Apply on premises from 2 to 6 p. m. Rent $1,600.

FOR RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR 33D—3-story and basement brick house, 11 rooms; newly papered and painted; with good barn.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 10-room brown stone house, Michigan-av., near 20th st., or will sell furniture at a bargain; long and favorable lease. Address F 129, Tribune office.

### North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, Dearborn-av., north of Oak-st.; private family or boarding-house
W. G. GARVEY & CO.,
N. W. corner Clark-st. and Chicago-av.

### West Side.

FOR RENT—WEST SIDE HOUSE—844 WEST Monroe-st.; fine, modern 8-room 2-story house, with furnace, laundry, etc.; $45.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN RESIDENCE, 208 LINcoln-st. E. L. STEWART, 1010 Ashland Blk.

### Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED RESidence; 8 rooms, bath, and barn; large lawn; every convenience. Address G 21, Tribune office.

### Hyde Park.

TO RENT—AT WOODLAWN PARK, NEAR ILL. Cent. depot, Elevated R. R. and World's Fair, small hotel and permit to build addition at small expense, making 100 rooms; will lease to the right parties at a bargain.
A. GILBERT,
713 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR RENT—HYDE PARK—THREE MONTHS, two modern residences, furnished for housekeeping; price $50 and $75 per month; good transportation. B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HOUSES IN MADIson Park; keys at the lodge, Madison-av. entrance.
A. W. GREEN, 184 50th-st.

### Suburban.

TO RENT—EVANSTON HOUSES, FURNISHED, for the summer and longer.
EDWIN READ & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—$40—FLAT, GREAT BARGAIN, 7 rooms; elite neighborhood, near Drexel-boulevard; Illinois Central and cable trains; on first floor, elegant building; janitor service, steam heat, gas and electric lights, tiled bath and hall; hardwood trimmings, fine decorations, spacious marble entrance; shades, screens etc.; everything modern.
F. S. HUBBELL & CO., 118 S. Clark-st.

TO RENT—DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE NEW Arlington apartment house today. Grand-blvd. and 41st-st., on "L" road. Elegant 5-room flats, gas ranges, steam-heat, hot water, janitor service, and modern enhancements; only $30 and up. Call and save money.
GEORGE & WANNER,
149 La Salle-st. Tel. 5021.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN THE "RAINIER," S. E. cor. 33d-st and Cottage Grove-av.; all modern conveniences, including electric light, steam heat, elevator service, etc.; the finest and most complete on the South Side; see them. BENJ. F. TOBIN, office in the building.

TO RENT—A 7-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT, NO. 92, in "Allen," 143 Oakwood-blvd.; all modern improvements.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS IN "The Clinton," 1627 Michigan-av.; plans at our office.
H. O STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SEE "THE ALLEN," AT 143 OAKwood-blvd., overlooking Drexel-blvd.

TO RENT—THE OZARK, COR. 26TH-ST. AND Wabash-av.; a new small flat; all modern conveniences; cafe. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—NICE FLAT, 6 ROOMS; BATH; ALL modern; 5548 State-st.; rent $22.50. Inquire 4738 State-st.

### West Side.

TO RENT—
5-room flat, 274 W. Randolph.....$18.50
4-room flat, 376 W. Randolph..... 16.50
4-room flat, 10 South Morgan..... 15.00
J. MAYNARD, Room 310, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
1 847 W. Congress, 6 rooms, $20.00.
459 W. Congress, 7 rooms, $30.00.
1127 W. Huron, 4 rooms, $10.50.
GRAHAM & SON, Painters, 134 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW 6-ROOM FLATS, ALL MODERN improvements; $16 $18, and $20 per month; in new block corner Western-av. and 12th-st. Apply at 951 Western-av., corner 12th-st.
J. L. CAMPBELL.

TO RENT—CHOICE SWELL FRONT FLATS, 277 Ogden-av., one flight; light, pleasant new, attractive. E. L. STEWART, 59 Clark-st.

TO RENT—508 WEST MONROE ST.—FLAT B: 4 rooms; $25; flat C, 5 rooms, $30.
N. ATCHISON, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIVE AND SIX ROOM FLATS. JANItor service. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., 2d flat.

TO RENT—459 W. CONGRESS-ST 7-ROOM LOWer flat. Furnace; $35 per month.

TO RENT—MODERN 6-ROOM FLAT, 205 WEST Adams-st., corner of Peoria-st.; rent moderate.

TO RENT—FLAT AT 79 OGDEN-PL.; CONVENIence; $17 per month.

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TO RENT—"THE CLEVELAND."—
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FINE APARTMENT HOUSE JUST COMPLETED.
Five, six, and seven-room apartments containing every convenience, steam heat, hot water, refrigerators, ranges, shades, gas fixtures, screens, store rooms, laundries, janitor services, the bath rooms with open sanitary plumbing, telephone, all for a moderate rental. Only a few left unrented. Inquire at any hour at flat No. 1, or of
GOUDY, SHANKLIN & CO.,
84 La Salle-st. (Oxford Bldg.).

TO RENT—IN THE ANITA, 426-430 SUPERIOR-st. The east ground flat (30-foot flat). The finest apartment in the city overlooking the lake; seven large rooms besides store, coal, and laundry rooms; steam heated; no other building between this and lake; beautiful view; refreshing air; every convenience supplied. Inquire at janitor at building, or
E. S. SHAW & CO., 284-286 Madison-st.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE FLATS—
We have an elegant 5-room first floor flat, with steam heat, gas range, refrigerator, etc., within 10 minutes' ride from Madison-st.; only $40.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MAPLE-ST., NEAR DEAR BORN-AV.—5 and 7 room flats, steam heat; six rooms no heat; corner Clark and Maple
H. HAMMOND,
41 River-st.

### Hyde Park.

TO RENT—FLAT B 4338 EVANS-AV., 6 ROOMS; furnished modern, including piano; very reasonable; party leaving city.

### Lake View.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 6-ROOM FLATS AT Clark and Diversey-sts.; cheap. HALSEY & HALSEY, 606, 59 Clark-st.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—MRS. STEWART, DESIROUS OF ACcommodating her numerous patrons, has taken, in connection with her house, apartments in the "Argyle," facing Michigan-blvd., furnished in the latest modern style. Breakfasts served if desired. Entrance, 7 East Jackson-st., opposite Leland Hotel.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS SUITable for 1 or 2 gentlemen; pleasant view of the lake. 37 33d-st.

TO RENT—SEE "THE ALLEN" APARTMENT Building, 143 Oakwood, overlooking Drexel-blvd.

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TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE or en suite. 1258 Michigan-av., first flat.

TO RENT—ROOMS, 2436 PRAIRIE-AV., NEW, beautiful, and very cheap.

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TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS; front and back parlor. 18 Ogden-av.

TO RENT—TWO CONNECTING ROOMS, ALL conveniences; W. Side; transient F 123, Tribune.

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TO RENT—IN THE KENILWORTH 282 AND 284 Erie-st., near State-st., furnished rooms for gentlemen; new building and new furniture; prices moderate.

TO RENT — LARGE, FINELY FURNISHED rooms, gas, bath, elevator; $3 per week; ladies' and gents' bath in connection. Grand Palace Hotel, 101 N. Clark-st.

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TO RENT—FOUR PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms; rent cheap; all conveniences for housekeeping. Call at 34 Scott-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, for gentlemen. Address LANDLADY, 103 Pine-st.

### Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN BEST LOCATIONS. CALL personally. The Home Directory 302 Tacoma.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS, FLATS, AND houses; no charge for rent. H. D. CONE & CO., 6 E. Madison-st.

## TO RENT—STORES.

### South Side.

TO RENT—STORES IN THE "RAINIER" bldg., s. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 33d-st., steam heat, electric light, etc.; elegant location. Apply to RENJAMIN F. TOBIN, office in the bldg.

FOR RENT—STORES UNDER THE "CLINton" Apartment Building, 1423 to 1429 Michigan-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—STORE 105 QUINCY-ST., 15x50 ft.; fine entrance from main corridor Rand-McNally Building. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

FOR RENT—FINE STORE FOR SHOES OR dry goods; 3236 Wentworth-av. P. F. McCARTHY & CO., 3041 State-st.

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### South Side.

FOR RENT—STORE, 397 DEARBORN-ST., 25X70 feet; 2d-st. frontage; easy rent. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property, H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La salle. Tel. 681

### West Side.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE, 2114 WEST ADams. Rent moderate. Room 208, 112 Clark-st.

### Lake View.

FOR RENT—STORE—1379 N. CLARK-ST., AT intersection of Diversey and Evanston-avs. HALSEY & HALSEY, 606, 59 Clark-st.

## TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

### Offices.

TO RENT—THREE LARGE OFFICE ROOMS; also 5,000 square feet, suitable for light manufacturing or printing. AMES SWORD CO., 152 Monroe-st.

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TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN BEST LOCALITY IN city; elegantly furnished. Room 4 Central Music Hall.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FINE OFFICES IN THE Rookery, third floor. J. W. SKEELE, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ONE NICE ROOM IN SUITE OF 3, OR part of room; light, pleasant. 710 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—PART OF OFFICE OR DESK ROOM on third floor of Rookery, also 92 Dearborn-st. J. W. SKEELE, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM, WITH DESK. 302 TAcoma Bldg.

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TO RENT—PART OF A LARGE FURNISHED studio; South Side. Address K F 45, Tribune.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; CHEAP; ALL FURnished. Room 64, Major Block.

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TO RENT—TWO LOFTS, 30X70, SUITABLE FOR storage; low rental. F. W. BEECROFT, 160 Fulton-st.

### Dock Property.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY—DIVISION-ST. bridge and North Branch; long or short term, for coal or cargo. WARREN SPRINGER, South Canal-st.

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TO RENT—NEW BUILDING, 168-174 CLINTON-st.—The best manufacturing building in the West; mill construction; automatic fire sprinklers; watch service; steam heat and power; fast freight and passenger elevator; stores and floors 45x100; light on all sides, will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st.; phone main 4166. Low insurance.

TO RENT—PRINTERS—TAYLOR BUILDING, 140 to 146 Monroe-st.; steam power and heat; room, 30x50; 1 room 50x50; 2 rooms, 30x60; all well lighted; passenger and freight elevators.
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TO RENT—WOODWORKERS—4 FLOORS, 60X160; 2 floors, 50x145; 1 floor 50x40; 1 floor, 22x40; all lighted on 4 sides; large freight and passenger elevators; automatic fire sprinklers; steam power and heat. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. Phone Main 4166.

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TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER ALL SIZES We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT FOR MANUFACTURING, 2D AND 3D floors of 261 and 263 Dearborn-st., near Jackson-st., with power and heat. Inquire at Silverman's Bank, 93 Dearborn-st.

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NOTE—Our factories (opposite Union Park) produce 100,000 musical instruments annually.

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| 1 upright | 95 |
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200 pianos to rent—$3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
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Are now to be found in the elegant new warerooms at 255 and 257 Wabash-av. A magnificent stock of BRADBURY and other PIANOS and ORGANS reached this city; call and examine the new designs in oak

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The vendors of the several mills retain the larger part of the common stock.

A considerable amount of the stock has already been applied for. The balance of $1,000,000 of the Preferred Stock is now offered for subscription at par; subscribers will receive a bonus in Common Stock of 50 per cent of the amount of their subscriptions to Preferred.

Subscriptions will be payable as follows:
10 per cent on application,
30 per cent on allotment,
30 per cent in fifteen days } after allotment,
30 per cent in thirty days }

The subscription lists will be opened simultaneously at 10 o'clock a. m., on Monday, July 11, 1892, and will close on or before Wednesday, July 13, 1892, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the offices of

JOHN H. DAVIS & CO., 10 Wall Street, New York;
THE UNITED STATES TRANSFER AND EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION; at the office of the
MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, corner Wall and Nassau Streets, New York;
THE SOLICITORS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 142 South 4th Street, Philadelphia.

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Advance subscriptions can be made with any of the bankers prior to the formal opening of the lists. Subscribers will have the option of paying in full on allotment. Interest on anticipated payments will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. The failure to pay any installment when due will forfeit previous payments.

This corporation has been formed to purchase, unite, and take over as going concerns five of the largest rice-milling establishments in the United States—namely, the mills operated by the New Orleans Rice Milling Company, New Orleans, La.; the Perseverance Rice Mill of New Orleans, La., and three mills operated by the Carolina Rice Milling Company, located respectively at Wilmington, Goldsborough, and Washington, N. C., the consideration for such purchase being Preferred and Common Stock of the company of the aggregate par value of $3,185,000 ($1,320,000 Preferred, $1,865,000 Common Stock), this being the total present issue. These properties are conveyed, with their real estate, clear of all incumbrance, machinery, fixtures, good-will, trade-marks, &c.

The remaining stock, which the company is authorized under its charter to issue, will remain in the treasury of the company for the use of the company, and subject to issue at a later date for the acquirement of additional properties or the enlargement of those already owned.

The company will immediately enlarge its mills in New Orleans to three times their present capacity, and, after the expenditures necessary to effect these improvements have been made, the company will have, as cash working capital, the sum of about $315,000.

THE FIVE MILLS ACQUIRED BY THIS COMPANY HAVE BEEN OPERATED UNDER THREE SEPARATE ORGANIZATIONS WITH VERY INADEQUATE WORKING CAPITAL. THE NET EARNINGS, HOWEVER, DURING THE PAST YEAR, UNDER THESE DISADVANTAGES, AND WITH LESS THAN ONE-HALF OF THE CAPACITY WHICH THIS COMPANY WILL HAVE WHEN THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE COMPLETED, WERE $93,000, OR OVER 7 PER CENT UPON THE ENTIRE PREFERRED STOCK NOW ISSUED. THIS STATEMENT OF EARNINGS IS CONFIRMED BY THE CERTIFICATE OF MESSRS. BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO., ON FILE AT THE OFFICE OF THE BANKERS. THE CAPACITY OF THE FIVE MILLS WILL BE FULLY DOUBLED, AND THE COST OF MANAGEMENT AND OPERATING GREATLY DECREASED.

It is conservatively estimated that the Company will, during the first year, with its greatly increased capacity and facilities, and with its ample working capital, make a profit of not less than $260,000. Earnings to this amount would enable dividends to be paid on the stock issued as follows:

Preferred Stock, $1,320,000, at 8 per cent.....$105,600
Common Stock, $1,865,000, at 8 per cent.....149,200
$254,800

The funds necessary for completing the improvements above referred to are provided, and in addition to this the company will have in cash working capital, as previously stated, the sum of $315,000.

An important feature of the business is that it is done upon a *cash* basis, so that the element of bad debts is eliminated.

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The assets of the company, taking real estate, buildings, machinery, improvements, &c., at actual cost, aggregate $1,330,000, which includes $315,000 in cash for working capital.

Copies of the prospectus and application blanks can be obtained at the office of any of the bankers.

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Are based on $500,000 worth of lots in SOUTH WAUKEGAN, scattered throughout the town. The owners of these bonds will share in the profits derived from the sale of the lots.

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Interest paid on daily balances to bankers, merchan s, manufacturers, and individual accounts subject to check.

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### Burn All Garbage.

FORRESTVILLE, Ill., July 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—After thirty-five years of housekeeping in cities, with an average of seven people in a family, I have never known the need of a "garbage box." For health and cleanliness I have invariably burned all material which was useless, seeing to it personally that nothing which could breed disease, for myself or neighbors, was left about the premises. It does not speak well for the housekeepers of Chicago that such abominations exist, where wealth and a knowledge of sanitary needs abound. The public health demands that the Health Department be filled by honest, conscientious, and capable people. Let your women have entire control of said department and I predict a safer and better condition for all.

C. F. CUNNINGHAM.

### What the "Freie Presse" Said.

CHICAGO, July 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Permit me to call your attention to a mistake in the translation of an article on Mr. Cleveland reproduced from the Chicago *Freie Presse*. It is said that Mr. Cleveland had declared: "The country could even carry free coinage for reasons which he could explain," while our article in German read: "Mr. Cleveland went even so far as to declare the country might be able to carry free coinage, and that he was open for arguments." But Mr. Cleveland may do worse than that. If he swallows the declaration of the Democratic platform for wildcat banks his weakening on the silver question will appear as comparatively unimportant. R. MICHAELIS.

### Whirled Tomb-tones Through the Air.

CLAYTON, Del., July 5.—A fierce storm of wind, rain, and hail struck the neighborhood of Church Hill, Queen Anne County, Maryland, about 6:30 Sunday evening. For three-quarters of a mile it leveled houses, orchards, timber, fences, and growing crops. In Church Hill it blew three shade trees down on Mrs. Kate Wales' dwelling, crushing the roof and breaking in one end of the house. It tore through the Episcopal Cemetery, tearing out tombstones and whirling them through the air, some as far as fifty feet away. The storm dashed over the adjacent village of Templeton. Fletcher Fisher's dwelling was lifted from its foundation. Two other houses were picked up and dashed against each other, one of them being left lying on its side. The frightened occupants crawled out through the chimney. There was no loss of life.


New method—teeth without plate. Experience and skill combined; low rates. Drs. McChesney


# WORRIED BY SILVER.

## STOCK BROKERS FRIGHTENED BY THE FREE COINAGE PHANTOM.

**The New York List Shows the Effect of Silver Legislation—Bad Crop News on Corn Hurts Some of the Grangers but Helps the Speculative Market for That Cereal—Provisions and Oats Higher and Wheat Easy in a Moderately Active Market on the Board of Trade.**

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

| | July 5. | June 28. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | $101,260,375 | $73,669,161 |
| Boston | 18,976,611 | 15,391,038 |
| Chicago | 21,661,000 | 14,320,000 |
| Philadelphia | 13,312,760 | 1,883,426 |
| St. Louis | 4,974,664 | 3,789,710 |
| Baltimore | 2,566,688 | |
| New Orleans | 1,051,784 | 992,216 |

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 70c premium; Boston, 20c to 15c discount; St. Louis, 25c to 50c premium.

The specter of free silver set stock markets shivering yesterday. It was conjured up by the Senate after the markets closed Friday, and so yesterday's quotations were the first ones that had been made since the Senate took its position on the side of free coinage. The effect was distinct. The whole list of stocks in New York opened at a material loss from Friday's closing figures. England was a seller of stocks, and there was a good deal of fear that another liquidation of American securities held by foreign investors may be started based on the opening of the silver question again. The local stock market was extremely dull, and part of that dullness was perhaps attributable to the same nervousness over the silver situation. The local brokers as a rule were not inclined to look with much seriousness on the prospect of the ultimate passage of any free coinage legislation. A number of brokers were offering to sell calls on gold, good for the remainder of the year, at a nominal figure. The revival of the free silver talk, however, has called sharp attention to securities that are made payable in gold. Bonds are now sharply scrutinized as to that point, and those which are made payable, principal and interest, in gold coin are in decidedly better favor. Bankers without exception are astonished at the action of the Senate, and more particularly in view of the fact that the bill which passed that body is such an extremely radical measure.

The prospect for more gold exports this week seems excellent. Sterling rates continue firm and are at a point which admit of further gold exports. The feeling among exchange brokers here and in New York is that large shipments this week are quite likely. If the foreigners continue to sell stock an outward movement of considerable volume will be certain. The quotations are as follows:

| | Sixties. | Demand. |
|---|---|---|
| Posted | 488 | 489½ |
| Actual | 487½ | 488½ |
| Documentary | 486 | 487½ |

It was the dullest day of the year in the local stock market. The total business on the first call amounted to 385 shares, divided among two banks and two companies, while in the afternoon there were only 410 shares sold. So far as the quotations that were actually made indicate the market it might be quoted firm, but the desire to sell was much more general than the desire to buy. There did not in fact seem to be a buying order on the floor, while there was considerable stock offered, but no one seemed willing to start a break by forcing a market. Settling prices show fractional losses along the whole list. Brewing and Malting common declined ¾, and the preferred ¼. Street's Stable Car and West Chicago Street railroad were the exceptions, they showing a ⅞ gain. The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

5 Union Nat'l Bank 164 | 25 Street's W. C. L.. 33½
150 W.C.S. RR Co.....167¾ | 50 do.....33¾
50 do.....167¾ | 50 do.....33¾
25 do.....167¾ | 50 Chemical N. B...100
5 do.....167¾

BONDS.

$ 1000 C.G.L. & C. Co 5s. 91¾ | $ 5000 WCSBR&CoDes 101¾
12000 do..... 91¾ | 44000 do..... 101¼
1000 do..... 91¾ | 25000 NCSBRC. 4½s 97¾

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

100 N. L. G. Co.....34 | 50 D. Match Co., Ill. 138
10 St. W. C. L.....33¾ | NON-CONSH. RR Co. act. 11¼
100 do.....33¾ | 100 do.....210

BONDS.

$5000 C. G. L. & C. Co 5s 91¾ | $1000 NCCR Co. 4½s 97

The following statement shows completely the operations of Street's Western Stable Car line for the quarter and year ended June 30, about that, after paying the quarterly 1 per cent on the common stock, which was declared Friday, the company will still have a surplus of about $42,000 or more than 1 per cent:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gross earnings, April | $82,204 |
| Gross earnings, May | 61,189 |
| Gross earnings (estimated), June | 60,000 |
| | $183,393 |
| Operating expenses, April | $16,281 |
| Operating expenses, May | 18,861 |
| Operating expenses (estimated), June | 18,500 |
| Taxes, three months, about | 2,000 |
| Interest on bonds and sinking fund | 30,000 |
| Interest on trust notes | 3,837 |
| Dividend on preferred stock, three months | 13,595 |
| | 103,076 |
| Balance | 80,317 |
| | $183,393 |

The recent talk about an application for a receiver for Chicago Gas companies appears to have been the purest sort of stock-jobbing invention and it is given out now that as the people who started the story have accomplished their end, the stock having declined, the conspirators have decided to bring no proceedings in the courts. The point which they expect to raise is declared to be too valuable to waste now, and it will be reserved for some future time when the market is favorable for operation. M. M. Jamieson wired his house from New York yesterday as follows: "People here take no stock in the gas suit and never have. They say that Chicago people are the only ones who have sold the stock. A Chicago expert is expected that Bies-Foreman would bring suit. Wormser does not believe in pegging a market, but thinks more and better results are accomplished by scaling it down. Bets were made here Friday when gas was to 77¾ that it would sell up 20 points before it sold off 5."

National railway stock is strong. It was 115 bid yesterday ex-dividend; 111 is the most that has been bid recently.

Transactions on the New York Stock Exchange for the first six months of the year show an enormous increase over the corresponding half of 1891. The total shares this year is 48,940,839, against 29,835,957, an increase of 19,104,573 shares. The bond business showed even a greater proportion of increase, the increase being over 100 per cent. The total business this year was $32,000,000 bonds, against $158,000,000 last year. Silver speculation, however, has fallen off sharply. The total sales this year were less than 6,000,000 ounces, against 28,236,000 last year.

The earnings of the Missouri Pacific from Jan. 1 to June 30 were $12,307,000, an increase of $833,000. The Northern Pacific for June earned $1,964,439. The Wisconsin Central for the same month earned $514,983, an increase of $88,456.

Nashville showed an increase for June of $172,399—from Jan. 1 to June 30 the earnings of that road have increased $1,981,661.

The new process of iron on pig iron made by the Thomas Iron company is causing much discussion in the iron trade. This further cutting of prices added to the labor disturbance makes the outlook for iron manufacturers anything but pleasing.

Among recent bond sales by N. W. Harris & Co. are: $50,000 Omaha 5s at 109; $5,000 Ottawa (O.) 6s, 103¾; $30,000 Logan County 5s, 102; $13,000 Jasper County 5s, 104¾; $1,000 North Chicago 5s, $25,000 Knoxville 5s, 104; $9,000 Kearney County (Neb.) 6s, 104¾; $10,000 Fan ington 5s, 101½; $13,000 Danville 5s, 103¾; $13,000 Beatrice 5s, $10,000 Cedar Falls 5s, 102¾; $25,000 Bernalillo County 6s; $8,500 Morristown (Tenn.) 6s, 102½; $19,000 Roanoke (Va.) 6s, 106; $36,000 Terrell County 6s, 103¾.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 5.—[Special.]—It was a Fourth of July with a vengeance this morning. The significance of the Senate action Friday in passing the Stewart Silver bill had been considered over the holiday, and the effect resulted in a panic this morning with a most doleful apprehension of the future. The bears were in glory, as they always are when destruction is threatened. They hammered the list freely, for they saw unmistakable signs of long selling on this side. Everything on the list bowed before the silver storm this morning, and at the close of the first hour the losses were at the rate of 1@1¼ points all down the list. The gruaners were in a sorry plight, selling off 1@1¼ each. The coalers were a little steadier, while the Vanderbilts were even weaker, Big Four showing a loss of 2¾. The news from Washington during the morning was of a more reassuring character. It was to the effect that the House would probably refuse to act on the bill at all this session. Now that the anti-silver men are aroused the bill will be fought earnestly. While several stocks recovered a portion of their early losses Chicago Gas not only recovered but showed a net gain of ⅞ at 1 o'clock. The threatened suit and receivership about which so much was said last week and on which the bears based their attacks, turns out to be a mere story concocted for stock-jobbing purposes, and the stock advanced sharply to 80. The grangers were among the first to recover. The news from certain sections of the West is very promising as to crops, and the outlook is expecting a favorable government report next week. The uneasiness in the market caused a further selling during the afternoon. A further demonstration against the grangers started those shares on another down turn, in which Rock Island fell 2¾ and St. Paul 1¾. The Northwestern were made to suffer sugar declining 2¾ and Chicago Gas reacting ¾ to 79¾. The closing was lugubrious and gloomy at the close and few were willing to pin their faith on the possible action of Congress. There is also a great fear that Europe will throw over a load of securities and that a further heavy drain may be made on our gold reserves.

Money on call easy at 1½ to 5 per cent; last loan at 1½; closed offered at 1½. Prime mercantile paper 3@5 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, at 487 for sixty-day bills and 488¾ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 282,738 shares, including: Atchison, 9,105; Chicago Gas, 19,250; Erie, 12,245; Hocking Valley, 3,103; Louisville & Nashville, 3,200; Missouri Pacific, 14,650; Northwestern, 3,340; Northern Pacific preferred, 14,441; New England, 7,347; Reading, 30,000; St. Paul, 37,675; Union Pacific, 20,900; Western Union, 5,760.

Railroad bonds were sold to some extent, especially the Reading junior issues, but there was no general weakness as in stocks, and though many material losses are seen tonight the majority of the list remains only slightly changed, and a few advances are to be noted. Business reached $1,999,000. Government bonds have been dull and steady. State bonds have been dull and firm.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

| Description. | Sales. | High. | Low. | Closing July 5 | Closing July 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 9,105 | 36 | 35¾ | 35¾ | 36¾ |
| Am. Cot. Sd. T. | 455 | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | |
| Amer'n Sugar | 14,790 | 97¾ | 95¾ | 95¾ | 96 |
| Do pfd | 310 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | |
| A. & T. H. | 100 | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| B. & O | 510 | 96¾ | 96 | 96 | 96¼ |
| C. B. & Q | 100 | 72¾ | 72 | 72 | |
| Chi. Junction | 770 | 100¾ | 97¼ | 100¼ | |
| C., B. & Q | 25,800 | 100¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 100¾ |
| C. & E. | 455 | 96¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 99 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 1,700 | 24 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 24¼ |
| Do 1st pfd | 105 | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61¾ | 62 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 1,210 | 65¾ | 65¾ | 65¾ | 70¼ |
| Chicago Gas | 19,250 | 80 | 78¾ | 79 | |
| D., S. S. & A. | 1, 63 | 11 | 10 | 11 | |
| D., L. & W. | 1,700 | 155¾ | 154¼ | 154¾ | 156¼ |
| Del. & Hud | 917 | 139¾ | 136 | 136 | |
| Dis. & C. F. Co | 3,630 | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| Erie | 12,345 | 26¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 27 |
| Do pfd | 210 | 65 | 63 | 63 | |
| Eastern Ill. pfd | 10 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| E. Tenn. 2d pfd | 900 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| Gt. Nor. pfd | 900 | 137 | 134¾ | 134¾ | |
| Hocking Valley | 3,845 | 36¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 36¼ |
| Ill. Cent. | 395 | 102 | 102 | 102 | |
| Jersey Cent | 400 | 127¾ | 127 | 127 | |
| L. & N. pfd | 900 | 25¾ | 25 | 25 | |
| Linseed Oil | 175 | 34 | 34 | 34 | |
| Lake Shore | 2,200 | 131¾ | 130¾ | 130¾ | 135¼ |
| Louis. & Nash | 8,800 | 71¾ | 70¾ | 70¾ | 72¾ |
| Long Island | 230 | 110¾ | 110¼ | 110¼ | |
| L. E. & W. pfd | 1,500 | 75¾ | 75 | 75 | |
| L. S. & M. C. | 1,555 | 95 | 94¼ | 94¼ | 96 |
| Lead Trust | 1,775 | 34¾ | 34 | 34 | 34½ |
| Do pfd | 973 | 91¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | |
| Laclede Gas | 100 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | |
| Mo. Pacific | 4,570 | 58 | 57 | 57 | 58¾ |
| Mich. Cent | 100 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 108¾ |
| Manhattan | 1,135 | 129¾ | 127 | 127 | 130¾ |
| Minn. & St. L. pfd | 700 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | |
| Northwest | 3,640 | 116¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ | 119¼ |
| New England | 7,544 | 36¾ | 36 | 36¼ | 37 |
| Northern Pacific | 250 | 20 | 19¾ | 19¾ | |
| Do pfd | 14,191 | 55¾ | 54¾ | 54¾ | 56¼ |
| Nor. & W. pfd | 100 | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ | 45 |
| N. Y. Cent | 2,295 | 111¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | 113 |
| N. Y. Sus. & W | 510 | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 14¼ |
| Do pfd | 200 | 63¾ | 63 | 63 | |
| National Steerage | 1,395 | 117 | 114¾ | 114¾ | 117 |
| Do pfd | 1,005 | 112¾ | 111 | 111¾ | 113 |
| N. Y. C. & St. L. | 100 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| Do 2d pfd | 100 | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| Ogn. Improv't | 90 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| O. Ry. & Nav. | 125 | 70¾ | 70¼ | 70¾ | |
| Ont. & W. | 530 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| Omaha | 1,500 | 48¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | 49¾ |
| Do pfd | 100 | 117¾ | 117¾ | 117¾ | |
| Pacific Mail | 100 | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | |
| Pullman Co | 340 | 195 | 194 | 194 | |
| P., C., C. & St. L. pfd | 305 | 62 | 61¾ | 61¾ | |
| Reading | 30,000 | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ | 60 |
| Rich. & Term | 1,820 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 8¾ |
| Do pfd | 630 | 45 | 42¾ | 43 | |
| Rock Island | 20,690 | 80¾ | 78 | 78¾ | 80¾ |
| St. Paul | 37,875 | 83¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ | 82¾ |
| Do pfd | 200 | 124 | 124 | 124 | |
| Silver Bullion | 10,000 | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ | |
| So. Pac | 100 | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ | 37 |
| St. L. & W. | 100 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| Tol., A. A. & N. M. | 320 | 23¾ | 23 | 23 | |
| Tenn. Coal | 530 | 36 | 36 | 36 | |
| Union Pac | 21,140 | 39 | 37¾ | 37¾ | 39¼ |
| W. & L. E. | 700 | 30¾ | 30 | 30 | 30¾ |
| Do pfd | 305 | 73¾ | 72¾ | 73¾ | 74 |
| Wabash | 100 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¼ |
| Do pfd | 1,705 | 25 | 24¾ | 24¾ | |
| Western Union | 6,050 | 93¼ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 93¾ |

*Ex-div. 1¼ per cent. †Ex-div. 3 per cent. ‡Ex-div. 2 per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 147 | Fargo | 142 |
| American | 117 | United States | 50 |

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.....116 | U. S. 2s reg., bid.....100
U. S. 4s, coup.....117

BOND TRANSACTIONS

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$6500 Atch 4s.....83¼@83¾
80000 Atchinc.....54½
$4000 Brk Elist.....104@104½
5000 Brk Elist.....11¾
10000 B&AF gm 5s.....101¾
$6000 C N J gm 5s.....106¾@106¾
5000 C N J gm 5s.....111
12000 C&O cn 6s 1911.....111¾@112
2000 CP 5s 'A'.....106
12000 C&O gen 4½s.....83@83¼
3000 C&O cons.....104½
10000 C&P 1st.....80
5000 CR I & P deb 5s.....96¾
10000 C R I & P ss cp.....100@101¼
5000 CCCAI gm.....120
2000 CHV&T gm 5s.....97
22000 CH&O con 5s.....108
1000 C&Erie 1st pfd.....116
2000 Con Gas Clist 5s.....89¾
500 D & H cp 1894.....103¾
2000 DM&Fw 5s.....82¾@83
5000 ET 5s.....92¾@93
1000 Full El 1st.....89¾
10 at P'kerd ist.....89¾
6000 H&St Jo c...113¾@117¾
100 Iowa C 1st 5s.....101½
$13,000 Ind B & W ecc.....108
6000 L&AW 1st.....111
1000 Lac is cn 5s.....114
1.00 LNA&Con.....103
3000 L&N Un 4s.....88
2000 L V of N 1st.....102¾@104
5000 L Val term 5s.....85
1000 Le I gm 4s.....97
6000 LN&C g m.....93¾@95
1000 L&N cons.....96
1000 MLS&W 1st—AD.127
2000 Mex I 1st.....116¼
3000 M&St P—C2 9's.....109
1000 M&SP 1st—L&CD.....121¾@122
5000 M&SP 1st-W&M D.....105¾
3000 M&St L.....80¾@83¾
10000 M&S 1st.....111¾@111¾
6000 NC&StL cn.....105
1000 NC debs.....103
8000 NYC ex.....102
1000 NYC 1st cp.....134¾
10000 NYC&StL cn.....99
15000 NYL&Wnw cn.....105¾@105¾
10000 N Y&N 2d 4s.....62
5000 NYO&W 1st.....112¾
6000 NYO&W rg 4s.....85
6000 NYO&W con 5s.....82¾@82¾
3000 NP 1st cp.....115¾@116
50000 NP 1st rg.....115¾
4000 NPeconv 5s.....74¾@75
5000 Ohio Sgm 6s.....94¾
2000 Or Imp cn 5s.....87¾@88
4000 OSL&U cn.....15
1000 P C 1st s cp.....106
1000 P&E inc.....29
14000 Parlst pfd inc.....77¼@77¾
202000 PAR 2d pfdinc.....92¾@93¾
145000 Par&Sd pfd inc.....61@61¾
2000 PAR 2d con.....63¼@63¾
108000 Par dfinc.....146@154
20000 PA 3 cn 5s.....86¾@87
10000 PaPU 2d.....69½
1000 POC&StL 4½s A.....104½
1000 P&N 1st.....94¾
2000 R&D 5s.....107
14000 RT cl 5s.....42¼@43¾
800 R 1st.....61
1000 RG&W 1st.....80¾
1000 RW&O cn.....113¾
3000 SL&AI 1st.....94¾
3000 SL&AT&H inc.....103
2000 SL&IM C&AT 1st.....104¾@105¾
1000 SLAIM 5s.....85
3000 SLAIM 2d.....107¾
2000 SLK C&A-REA&T.....108¾
2000 SLA&T 1st.....61@63¼
3000 SFo f Atl.....101
2000 TP 1st 5s.....76¾@77
16000 T St L & K 1st.....20¾@21¾
18000 TP 2d inc.....35@35¾
4000 U Pac gtd 6s c l tr notes.....96
2000 UnPa 1st of 1896.....104¾
2000 UnPa1st of 1897.....101¾
15000 UnPa 1st of 1898.....109¾@110
9000 Wab 1st 5s.....105¾@106
15000 Wab gtd 4s.....103@103¾
60 W Shore 1st.....102¾
5000 WisCen inc.....36

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 5.—Stocks sales and quotations:

| Description. | Sales. | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 5,000 | 35¾ | 36 | 35¾ | 35¾ |
| American Sugar | 4,464 | 97¾ | 97¾ | 94¾ | 95¾ |
| Do pfd | 548 | 97 | 98 | 96 | 96 |
| Bell Tel. ex div | 77 | 204 | 204 | 204 | 204 |
| C., B. & Q | 3,500 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| W. Land Cattle | 900 | 101 | 101 | 99¾ | 100 |
| Maine Central | 60 | 136 | 136 | 135 | 135 |
| Mexican Central | 115 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| Thom.-Hous. | 95 | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64¾ |
| Do pfd | 25 | 29¾ | 30 | 29¾ | 29¾ |
| Union Pacific | 4,000 | 39 | 39 | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| Wis. Cen | 50 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |

Bond sales and quotations:

$ 6000 Bos Gas 1st.....81½
5000 Wis Cen inc.....36¾
1000 N Eng 2ds.....104
$5000 Aten inc.....58¾@60

$18000 Mx C 4s.....69¼@69¾
3000 B & Mont 7s.....
1902.....99

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 5.—The market closed steady: Pennsylvania, 54¾@55; Reading, 29 9-16@29⅝; Lehigh Valley, 60¾@60¾; Reading general 4s, 88@88¼; do first income, 77¾@77¾; do second income, 70@70¾; do third income, 61@61¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 5.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balances today £19,000.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Mining shares: Best & Belcher, $1.75; Consolidated California & Virginia, $1.25; Deadwood T., $2.10; Eureka Consolidated, $1.60; Hale & Norcross, $1.40; Homestake, $13.50; Horn Silver, $3.35; Mexican, $1.40; Savage, $1.40; Standard, $1.50.

BOSTON, Mass., July 5.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $75.00; Atlantic, $9.50; Boston and Montana, $36.50; Calumet and Hecla, $272.00; Franklin, $12.00; Kearsarge, $11.00; Osceola, $29.00; Santa Fe Copper, $10.00; Tamarack, $160.00; B. and B. Copper, $11.50.

### STRONG FROM LOCAL CAUSES.

**Corn, Oats, and Provisions Active and Higher—Wheat Easy and Neglected.**

The interest on the Board of Trade centered in corn, oats, and provisions yesterday. Wheat was almost wholly neglected, and in the absence of orders failed to sympathize with the other commodities. The Signal Service map showed generally favorable weather all through the West and Northwest. There was some rain south of Missouri and Kansas, and indications pointed to rain in the West and Northwest today. Abroad there was hot, forcing weather and little activity. Crop reports were almost all bad on corn and oats and conflicting as to wheat. Local bull combinations were chiefly responsible for the advance in provisions, while corn and oats were favorites with outsiders as well as some of the local professionals.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 360 cars; corn, 950 cars; oats, 750 cars and 27,000 hogs.

Kennett-Hopkins gave their support to July wheat, and ran it from 1-16c under September to ⅝c premium.

The visible supply figures showed a decrease in wheat of 298,000 bu, an increase in corn of 1,580,000 bu, and an increase in oats of 841,000 bu.

An expert traveling through Iowa for Schwartz-Dupee-McCormick wired that he found the corn in very bad shape, and that it looked like not more than 65 per cent of a crop, with the most favorable weather from now to a late harvest. The bottom lands were about fourteen inches high, and runs from that all the way down to just planted. There will be plenty of fodder corn, but not much that is merchantable.

The exports of wheat from India during the week were 1,360,000 bu, of which 1,200,000 bu were to the United Kingdom and 160,000 bu to the continent. The shipments for the corresponding week in 1891 were 2,240,000 bu. The total shipments since April 1 were 17,760,000 bu, of which 10,640,000 bu were to the United Kingdom and 7,120,000 bu to the continent. The total shipments for the corresponding time last year were 19,580,000 bu, of which 7,260,000 bu were to the United Kingdom and 11,960,000 bu to the continent.

Those friendly to flaxseed received little comfort from the study of the Inspector's report sheets. These showed 111 cars received since Saturday, of which 24 were rejected, due chiefly to damp condition. The weekly report made known the fact that the local stocks had decreased 93,240 bu, resting at the large total of 2,925,318 bu, against 475,932 bu one year ago. Current bids of $1.02½ for July were away below the market, as a round lot in store sold at $1.04.

Discussing the advance in corn, with the weather generally so brilliant, a broker favorable to the short side spoke his piece as follows: "There is no sense in today's advance. It is just this way: some of the traders went a few miles out of town, traversed a territory close to Chicago, the worst possible, and came home with their eyes blin